

AMERICAN CITIES
TAKE STEPS TO
PROTECT CREDITInvestment Bankers Hear
Reassuring Report—E. W.
Beatty Speaks on CanadaUNITED STATES HAS
FAITH IN DOMINIONMore Than \$2,500,000,000 In-
vested in Canadian Enterprise
—Country's Bright Future

QUEBEC, Oct. 16 (Special)—The question of rural credits engaged the attention of the closing session of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, and there was general depreciation of projects to have governments invade a field where private credit, given proper security, stood ready to provide all reasonable accommodation that good business practice warranted.

A report from the municipal securities committee noted a disposition on the part of many cities and towns to take greater measures to protect their credit by enlarging their sinking funds requirements, but suggested there was a tendency on the part of others to capitalize their future prospects to an extent that made careful consideration of this class of securities advisable.

E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speaking on the development of Canada and the Canadian Pacific, outlined the history of the 50-year-old company which now operates 20,000 miles of railway, and fleets of steamers trading to Europe, Asia and Australia. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, he said, has expended \$70,000,000 to aid colonization and provided \$100,000,000 for war purposes, either in loans or gifts.

Canada's Population
Mr. Beatty pointed out that it was more than 100 years ago since the population of the United States equaled that of Canada today. With relatively the same area as the United States, Canada had a population equal to that of the combined cities of Chicago and New York, he said. Canada was now being developed as the need of increased settlement of new people to create new wealth and of capital to aid in their efforts. That American financial interests have no lack of confidence in Canada's future is evidenced by the fact that more than \$2,500,000,000 of American money are invested in Canadian enterprise or Canadian securities.

"In pulp and paper alone," said Mr. Beatty, "you have invested more than \$300,000,000, and in other industries more than \$500,000,000, to say nothing of railway securities to the extent of \$400,000,000. These figures are very impressive and show that American investors represent 53 per cent of the total so-called 'foreign investment' in Canada, whereas 13 years ago you only had 17 per cent."

"You may ask me," he continued, "what are the factors that lead us to speak with confidence of a future of this country. The first is a good system of democratic government; the second, a people noted for their level view of things, their absence of hysteria and their sanity in dealing and grappling with their own problems."

Undeveloped Resources
"These national characteristics are backed by great resources heretofore undeveloped. We have tremendous areas of agricultural lands producing the finest wheat in the world."

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Elected President

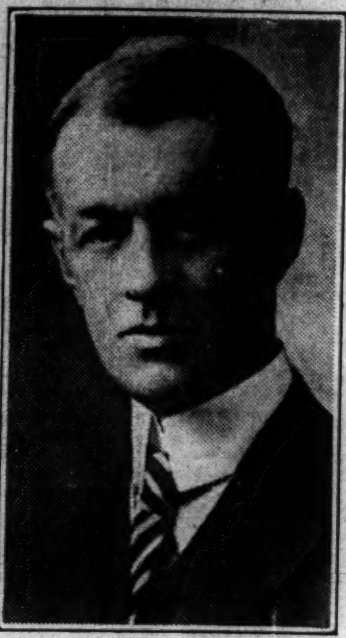


Photo by Matheu, Boston
PLINY JEWELL
Boston Financier Elected Head of the
Investment Bankers' Association for
the ensuing year at the closing ses-
sion in Quebec.

MUSSOLINI TO
MEET BRIANDConversations of European
Statesmen to Be Continued
—French Warn ForeignersBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 16.—An interview between Aristide Briand and Benito Mussolini for the purpose of dissipating the misunderstandings which have arisen between France and Italy was discussed at Paris by René Besnard, French ambassador to Rome, who has now returned to his post. Doubtless the negotiations in Rome will result in a final arrangement for such a meeting, which indeed is necessary because of the problems which have developed and have caused unpleasant relations.

Since Signor Mussolini has seen Sir Austen Chamberlain and intends to see Dr. Gustav Stresemann, it is natural that he should also see Mr. Briand, who is essentially a man of conversations, believing in personal contacts. The recent Italian attacks on France have made a painful impression. They were unjustified, though certain French radical newspapers are inclined to exaggerate systematically to foment against Italian Fascism. Signor Mussolini himself seemed to lead the way to verbal aggression against France, but calm having been restored, it is realized in high quarters that unguarded language is dangerous, and it is hoped that the campaign of recriminations between the Latin sister countries will cease.

French Warning to Foreigners

The circular of Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, warning Fascists, anti-Fascists and foreigners in general who are residing on French soil that they cannot indulge their politics in a land which extends hospitality to them, has produced excellent results. Whatever one's views of Fascism and Signor Mussolini, it is obviously improper that adversaries of the Italian régime should show combative ardor in France or be encouraged politically, which could lead to violence always difficult to determine, but certainly the French authorities, though anxious to observe traditional rules regarding refugees, cannot permit agitation which imperils the relations of two friendly nations.

Tangier and Tunis

The Abyssinian question is regarded as settled, but the Italian desire for representation in the administration of Tangier is a matter that must become acute. Then in Tunisia, which is under French control, Italian settlers predominate, and decline to lose their nationality, hence a series of problems which produce friction. Especially since Italian immigration into Africa has been reduced, and France has experienced a shortage of labor power, Italian immigrants have flowed in widening stream into France and more satisfactory regulations are demanded.

In spite of differences of opinion, there is no serious dispute between France and Italy. Italy participated in the Locarno accords and drew up treaties with France's friends in central Europe, notably Yugoslavia and Rumania. It is urged that representatives of Italy at Geneva have shown themselves fundamentally to be animated by the same pacific dispositions as France, and it is also noted that recent nomination to ministerial posts include men who are especially distinguished for pro-French sentiments, namely, Benito Longare, formerly ambassador to Paris, and Signor Mangianello of the University of Milan. Signor Snelajola, delegate to the League of Nations, is particularly associated with France. The moment has come, according to diplomatic opinion, when an examination of subjects interesting to France and Italy should be undertaken as a whole. Such an examination could not but be profitable to the cause of European peace.

15th Century Beam Ceiling
Obtained for Fogg MuseumRare Treasure Found in Dijon, France, Forced to
Unique Transportation on Motortruck on
Last Leg of Journey

Brought across the years from fifteenth-century France and by its last journey of a number, by the modern means of a motortruck, the oak beams which will make a ceiling in one of the rooms of the new Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University have arrived in Cambridge.

In the days in France of which the ceiling is a remnant, the royal family and the nobles went to have monks of the monasteries carving by hand the wood for ceilings in great châteaux. A few, only, of the ceilings remain, to be counted among the priceless art treasures of the world. The rest have disappeared, lost in the inexorable carelessness of the centuries.

Some time ago, then, such a typical ceiling was discovered by Fogg Museum officials in Dijon, France. Curiously enough, it was found also to be of a size which coincided, for all practical purposes, with the size of a ceiling in the building under construction in Quincy Street. Immediately it was purchased and brought, with endless care, to New York.

The problem of transporting it to Cambridge seemed almost unsurmountable. The railroads or the steamships did not care to handle the long and valuable carved sections. Mr. H. B. Church of Boston

was consulted and he arranged a special vehicle to safely carry the long sections, which measured 36 feet.

A fleet of eight-ton trucks and the special semi-trailer unit were required for the work. It was found that the special vehicle with its great load of over 48 feet would exceed the length and weight allowed on the intervening highways of Connecticut.

The secretary of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts visited Hartford and laid all of the facts before Hon. John McDonald, Commissioner of Highways for the State of Connecticut. Through the courtesy of the commissioner a permit for crossing Connecticut was secured, and a state highway inspector was assigned to accompany the valuable cargo to that of Massachusetts.

At many points where the roads were narrow, where construction was in progress, at curves in the highway, and at underpasses, the inspector held up all road traffic to allow the valuable antique ceiling to safely pass. It required practically a whole week to take the vehicles to New York and return with this ceiling, which was insured for nearly half a hundred thousand dollars while en route.

MEXICAN CLERGY
LIMITS SOUGHTCalles Asks Congress to
Establish Number of
Priests and Ministers

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16 (AP)—President Calles has submitted to Congress regulations limiting the number of Roman Catholic priests and ministers of every denomination permitted to function within the federal district to 90 for each denomination.

Eighteen would be permitted to function for the territory of Lower California and three for the territory of Quintana Roo (Yucatan). It is unofficially estimated that there are 350 Roman Catholic priests at present in the federal district. The number was once considerably larger, but most of the foreign priests have departed under the enforcement of the religious clauses of the Constitution which provides that no foreigners may function in Mexico. It is estimated that there are about 50 ministers of all the other religious congregations within the district.

Applies to Federal District
Under the proposed new regulations the various denominations other than Roman Catholics could increase their ministerial representation to 90 while the Roman Catholics would be forced to reduce theirs to 90. The new regulations would apply only in the federal district and Mexico's two territories, because each State already has the power to fix the number of priests and ministers allowed to function in them. The new regulations do not refer to, and, if passed by Congress, would not affect the religious regulations promulgated by President Calles in 1913, which caused the Roman Catholic episcopate to suspend services in all Roman Catholic churches in the Republic.

No Effect on Other Laws

Those regulations will continue effective, regardless what Congress does with the proposals to limit the number of priests and ministers in the federal district and the two territories. Likewise the powers of states to limit the number of ministers would continue irrespective of the action of Congress.

The new regulations provide for dismissal from office and also possible fines or imprisonment for all Government officials failing to enforce the prescribed limitation of priests and ministers. The priests and ministers would be required to register with the municipal authorities. Failure to do so would be punishable by a fine of 500 pesos and 36 hours in jail, or 15 days in jail if the fine was not paid.

ITALY TO RECOGNIZE
KING OF THE HEJAZ

By Wireless

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Italian Government will soon recognize the new King of the Hejaz, but before granting recognition it will act as mediator in the long-drawn-out dispute between the Hejaz and Yemen over the partition of territory of Asir.

Italy's prestige in Arabia has greatly increased as a result of the conclusion of the pact of friendship with Yemen and the latter has requested the Italian Government to use its influence to settle the territorial problem. Asir is now occupied by the troops of Imam Yehia and of King Hussein, both of whom claim sovereignty over Asir.

PICKETING INJUNCTION UPHOLD

NEW YORK (AP)—A strike without violence may be enjoined from picketing, the Appellate Division has ruled. The ruling reversed a decision by Supreme Court Justice Valentine, who had refused to grant a small butler and egg corporation an injunction to prevent members of the Retail Clerks' Union of Greater New York from picketing its store.

SAYS WATER SUPPLY
WILL BE ADEQUATEMr. Goodnough, However,
Finds Careful Use Advisable

X. H. Goodnough, director of the state division of water supply, said today that he believes there is no reason to feel apprehensive concerning a water shortage in the Boston metropolitan district. Although the water in the Wachusett Reservoir is at an unusually low level, he said there is no occasion to believe that the water supply within the next few months will be less than adequate.

"It is true," Goodnough said, "that the water is very low, the lowest for many years, in the Wachusett Reservoir. There are, however, still 33,000,000 gallons of water in the reservoir, half of its supply. The water level is coming up from winter and spring."

Mr. Goodnough called attention to the fact that the new water commission, in the meantime, would be working on the problem of water supply and possible filtration of water at Sudbury.

The water level at the reservoir yesterday morning stood at 366.47 feet above the Boston base, according to Elliot B. Alardice, superintendent of the water supply. Although at this time last year and approximately three feet lower than at the previous record low mark reached Nov. 12, 1925. The water level is being lowered at a rate of about two inches a day. Mr. Alardice said, however, there is no need for alarm.

License Plates 1 to 100,000

Renewable, Says Mr. Goodwin

Application With Motor and Insurance Fees Must Be
Filed by Nov. 1 to Hold Five-Figure Tags—
Incentive to Early Registration Purposed

Membership in that informal club of motorists who take pride in displaying the same registration number year after year has been expanded from 10,000 to a possible 100,000 persons by action of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Confronted with a great number of individual requests for specific distinctive numbers, Mr. Goodwin said: "I have decided to issue to any person now holding a number under 10,000 that same number if the owner will send in his application and fee with a request for his same number before Nov. 1."

Heretofore this privilege was

extended only to holders of numbers below 10,000, who took pride in their "four figure" tags. There was a time, too, not so long ago, when only numbers below 5000 were thought distinctive. This year it is expected that every one of the "four figure" numbers will be reserved by its present holder before Nov. 1.

By opening the "renewed list" of numbers to an additional 90,000 owners, Mr. Goodwin is seeking to provide an additional incentive for early registration. He expects that at least 20,000 or 30,000 of these numbers will be taken by their present holders during October, and this will materially lighten the rush of registration in November and December.

"These applications," the registrar explained, "must be first filled out by some insurance company or agent from whom the applicant may get a blank, and it must be sent to us accompanied by a check or money order for \$2.00."

"If you send in your application and fee before Nov. 1, do not expect to get the plates until some time early in December," he added, "if your check comes back canceled, you will know that everything is all right, and no not bother us with letters or telephone calls. If you have two or more applications, send separate checks for each application, for this

LA FOLLETTEISM
POWER ANALYZED
IN WISCONSINBlaine-Zimmerman Combi-
nation Threatens It,
Observer Writes

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—Objectives far higher than 1926 senatorial and gubernatorial victories on the part of the seemingly apathetic Wisconsin campaign. They involve the future of the so-called "La Follette Dynasty." On the surface of things, the power bequeathed to his family by the late Progressive chieftain is still theirs, to have and to hold. Actually, it rests on a foundation of sand in the opinion of keen observers it will slip from control not later than two years hence.

Two formerly rock-ribbed, thick-and-thin supporters of old-time La Folletteism threaten the family grip on its ancestral position. For instance, one is Gov. John J. Blaine, who defeated Senator Lenroot for re-nomination a month ago. The other is Secretary of State Fred R. Zimmerman, who overhauled Attorney-General Herman L. Ekern for the gubernatorial nomination.

Both Blaine and Ekern carried the "La Follette Dynasty's" colors. But the one of them whose victory was far the more ardently desired, Ekern, was defeated, while the one whose overthrow was preferred, Blaine, was victorious.

Both Blaine and Zimmerman are skillful, crafty politicians. No one who knows them and their aspirations expects either to tolerate the leadership of Senator "Young Bob" La Follette, or his gifted nephew, brother Phil, or of Mrs. La Follette, their mother, who is still a factor to be reckoned with.

Blaine and Zimmerman, barring a miracle, will be elected on Nov. 2. From the hour on, Wisconsin looks for a battle to the finish for the commandship-in-chief of what is left of Wisconsin progressivism. It will be, on the one hand, a fight between Blaine and Zimmerman—the one, Senator, the other, Governor—pitted against the family of La Follette, and on the other hand, a three-cornered contest for supremacy with "Young Bob" La Follette.

Lively Actions Forecast

Wisconsin at this hour gives little or no indication of the impending clash. But that it is coming is not doubted by any man acquainted with the inside workings of Wisconsin's muddled politics. The prediction already is freely hazarded that if "Young Bob" La Follette wants to be re-nominated in 1928, he will have as much as a job of it.

Governor Zimmerman, as he then will be, is accounted thus early in the game a certain rival for the La Follette seat. With a powerful state organization under his leadership, he is one of the one which just landed Governor Blaine in the senatorial nomination. Zimmerman will be a foe worthy of La Follette's steel.

Meantime interest in the Wisconsin senatorial campaign, which has been at its peak since the arrival of the Independent Republican Progressive candidate, has rejoined in the name of Charles Darwin Rosa. He hopes to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Essex County District Case
Offers Fast Moving SequenceOne Candidate for House May Get on Ballot—
New Apportionment Speedily Drafted

A possibility that at least one of the primary nominees for representative of the Legislature from Essex County may get his name on the ballot at the November election was raised today when Ernest Haskell of Merrimack obtained in the Supreme Court clerk's office an order of notice returnable Tuesday commanding Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth to appear and show cause why Mr. Haskell's name should not be upon the ballot in Essex County for representative.

In his petition for writ of mandamus, Mr. Haskell claims that his district, the first district of Essex County, has not been affected by the reapportionment held by the Supreme Court when it ordered the reapportionment by the Essex County commissioners to be null and void.

Completing in one day a task which they at first supposed would take 10 days, the Essex County commissioners announced last night the new apportionment of the county into representatives' districts as directed by the Supreme Court. The reapportionment alters the lines of every district but one from the re-districting under which the August primary election was held, and so practically eliminates the possibility

of putting any of the August nominees on the ballot for Nov. 2.

The new districts are:

District 1—Towns of Amesbury, Merrimack and Salisbury; 6915 voters and one representative.
District 2—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Haverhill; 18,367 voters; three representatives.

District 3—Wards 1 and 2 of Lawrence and towns of Methuen and North Andover; 15,522 voters; three representatives.
District 4—Wards 3 and 4 of Lawrence; 5724 voters; one representative.

District 5—Ward 5 of Lawrence; 5765 voters; one representative.
District 6—Ward 6 of Lawrence and town of Andover; 10,617 voters; two representatives.

District 7—Towns of Danvers, Middleton, Topsfield and Boxford; 5669 voters; one representative.
District 8—Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Peabody; 5541 voters; one representative.

District 9—Ward 1 of Peabody and Wards 2 and 5 of Lynn; 10,560 voters; two representatives.
District 10—Wards 1, 6 and 7 of Lynn and towns of Saugus and Lynnfield; 16,196 voters; three representatives.

District 11—Wards 3 and 4 of Lynn and town of Nahant; 15,858 voters; three representatives.
District 12—Ward 5 of Salem and towns of Marblehead and Swampscott; 16,620 voters; two representatives.

District 13—Wards 1, 2 and 3 of Salem; 6177 voters; one representative.
District 14—Wards 4 and 6 of Salem; 5349 voters; one representative.
District 15—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Beverly and towns of Hamilton and Wenham; 11,273 voters; two representatives.

District 16—Wards 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Gloucester and towns of Essex and Manchester; 6370 voters; one representative.
District 17—Wards 1, 2, 3, and 7 of Gloucester and town of Rockport; 5924 voters; one representative.

District 18—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Newburyport and towns of West Newbury, Newbury, Rowley, Georgetown, Groveland and Ipswich; 12,401 voters; two representatives.

The new apportionment had not been received at the secretary's office when that office closed at noon today, and Mr. Cook, being out of the city could not be reached for a further statement than that made yesterday as to the probable effect of the filing of the new apportionment.

Meanwhile Judge Henry K. Braley of the Supreme Court heard arguments this morning on the motion of counsel for the re-districting commission of Suffolk County to dismiss the suit of Harold A. J. Oppenheim contesting the validity of the Suffolk county apportionment. Judge Braley took the question under advisement and will announce his decision later.

DIODEGENES WOULDN'T
NEED A LANTERN IN
BELCHERTOWN, MASS.Motorists Who Use Man's Lot
for Parking Voluntarily
Leave \$23 in Treasury

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special)—Belchertown citizens say that Diogenes wouldn't need his lantern to find his way to the town hall, in fact, they say, it wouldn't be worth while for Diogenes to come at all unless, with his lantern, he sought to find a dishonest man.

Belchertown recently held an agricultural fair and Henry D. Hoag, who owns an adjacent lot, opened it to motorists for parking purposes. Mr. Hoag had other business to attend to and so he put up a sign for the motorists to "pay as you leave and pay what you think is right." At night Mr. Hoag found \$23 in the receptacle which he had left.

Mrs. Ethel Palmer has a roadside stand with garden produce. She has her housework to do. The prices are neatly listed and a cup left for customers to put their money in. She says she always finds money enough to equal the value of the produce taken.

"The Christman candidacy is the most important feature of the present campaign," declares John Ford, justice of the New York Supreme Court, in a letter to S. R. Nicholson, chairman of the Independent Republican Committee. Declaring that up to the present time he has always supported Mr. Wadsworth, Justice Ford deplores the latter's present attack on prohibition. He says in part: "Campaign's Most Important Feature"

"To my mind your candidacy is the most important feature of the present campaign. By slow degrees, fighting every step of the way, the cause of temperance has advanced throughout the Nation until prohibition has been written into the Constitution of the United States."

"Lowballing" experience pointed unerringly to prohibition as the only effective means of protecting the morals and well being of the several states. We have it now and its preservation is the over-shadowing issue in American politics, for unfortunately its retention has been made a political question.

"Senator Wadsworth I have always admired and respected, but I lament his stand in this vital controversy and deplore his party's departure from its traditional ideals as evidenced in its endorsement of his anti-prohibition candidacy.

"It seems to me that prohibitionists make a mistake in not keeping more to the forefront the nature of this monstrous evil which the laws of civilized states have sought to

WET ATTITUDE
OF WADSWORTH
NATIONAL ISSUEMr. Cristman Says Senator's
Wet Stand Is Embarrassing
President CoolidgeREPUBLICAN SPLIT
FORECAST IN 1928New York Independent De-
clares Opponent Would Lead
Wets in Convention

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 16 (Special)—President Coolidge and his policies are threatened by the campaign of Senator James W. Wadsworth for re-election on a wet ticket, Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer, Independent Republican candidate for United States Senator, charged here in a succession of speeches in local churches. Senator Wadsworth is seeking to return to Washington as head of the "whisky bloc," Mr. Cristman said, "and his election might mean a struggle on the floor of the next Republican presidential convention in 1928 between the Coolidge dry policies and the Wadsworth wet policies."

"If Senator Wadsworth succeeds in getting enough wet votes, with sufficient drys, who may support him because of supposed party regularity, to elect him," Mr. Cristman said, "he goes back to the Senate at the head of the 'whisky bloc.'"

"He goes, if he is elected, to the head of the next Republican convention, as leader of the wets, taking the great state of New York into the convention as wet, Mr. Wadsworth being the wet ticket of the ticket. This I maintain, is his object."

Object Question
"Why did Mr. Wadsworth on his responsibility inject this serious question into the campaign and urge the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment? His supporters say it is courteous. I maintain it is a cool, calculating ploy to secure as large a wet vote as possible and then, under the party whip and party cajolery, lead as many drys into the so-called camp of regularity as possible, with the thought that they are supporting President Coolidge."

Although Wadsworth newspapers in the State are minimizing Mr. Cristman's campaign and giving little space to his vote-getting ability, the importance of his position is recognized by the manner in which Mr. Wadsworth himself is extending his tours into the up-state "Cristman territory." Most of the publicity regarding Mr. Cristman, in fact, comes out in statements from Wadsworth followers that Mr. Cristman's attacks are being answered speech by speech.

Mr. Wadsworth is motoring through the driest counties of the so-called "southern tier," going out of his way to wind up his tour in the home territory of Mr. Cristman, in Chenango, Madison, Herkimer and Oneida counties, which gave Mr. Cristman many votes in the state convention. In these counties a local "civil war" is being waged in the Republican ranks between the dry Cristman group and the wet Wadsworth group.

Republican Stronghold Is Dry
Up-state New York generally "votes Republican." However, it also is known to favor prohibition, judging from votes cast for candidates in the past. Mr. Wadsworth has always succeeded in holding the "up-state" vote in his ranks heretofore, but with its aid has overcome the Democratic majority which New York City ordinarily rolls up. However, attention is now being called to the fact that the prohibition issue has never been emphasized to such a degree as the present.

Mr. Cristman has made undoubted progress on this issue, actually capturing the local political machinery in one county, namely Herkimer. Inroads upon Mr. Wadsworth's vote in up-state New York are most keenly felt this year, because, as the election there is no presidential election on, to help hold the Republicans in line, Mr. Wadsworth cannot hope to ride to success on any Coolidge wave, and Mr. Cristman is shrewdly emphasizing the difference between the Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Wadsworth on the dry issue.

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"It seems to me that prohibitionists make a mistake in not keeping more to the forefront the nature of this monstrous evil which the laws of civilized states have sought to

suppression. For it is no more, no less, than a solemn truth to declare that the sale and use of intoxicants have brought more immorality, crime, poverty, degradation and suffering to mankind than have war and pestilence, flood and fire, plague and famine throughout the ages.

Out-State Republican

Dry Are Warned Not to Aid New York Wet Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Three outstanding developments have just occurred in the campaign of Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer, independent dry Republican candidate, running in the three-cornered senatorial race against James W. Wadsworth, Republican, and Robert F. Wagner, Democrat.

1. Warning was served on prominent Republicans of other states by S. E. Nicholson, the Cristman manager, that they must keep out of prohibition battles in New York or risk being branded as "wet" by taking the side of Mr. Wadsworth.

2. Growing Cristman strength in up-state counties which are normally Republican was reported from various sources.

3. Mr. Wadsworth made his first direct reply to Mr. Cristman during speeches in up-state counties where he has previously ignored the latter's candidacy.

Specifically naming Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, Mr. Nicholson warned prominent Republicans scheduled to speak in behalf of Mr. Wadsworth in New York that the latter is running on a wet ticket, contrary to the platform of President Coolidge, and that although Mr. Cristman is an insurgent from the Wadsworth Republican group on the prohibition issue, he is a regular in all other respects. Mr. Fess has already spoken for Mr. Wadsworth.

Blowing Wet and Dry
"Mr. Fess cannot blow dry in Ohio and wet in New York," Mr. Nicholson said, referring to the fact that Mr. Fess is among the driest of the dries in his own state.

Further illustration on the refusal of Senator Borah to speak for Mr. Wadsworth was vouchsafed, incident to Mr. Nicholson's warning, Mr. Borah is understood to oppose the New York wet referendum, which is being supported by Mr. Wadsworth. He feels that the referendum is an attempt to "nullification" of the Constitution and will not come to New York on Mr. Wadsworth's behalf.

Reports of growing Cristman strength in the up-state counties which are normally Republican, Mr. Wadsworth's strongholds are reported. A. J. Leonard, formerly public safety director of Saratoga Springs, said at Democratic headquarters here that Mr. Cristman will get approximately 3500 votes in Saratoga County. The town of Malta, he said, with a population of 1,000, has a population of 1,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address by William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, Boston Square and Congress Club, 8.30.
Entertainment, Women's City Club of Boston, 7.45.
Exhibition, Oriental rugs, Museum of Fine Arts, continuing until Dec. 15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

First appearance of the Pro Arte Quartet, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8.
Opening meeting Ford Hall Forum, speakers, Ford Building, 7.30.
Address, "What I Saw in Russia," by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch, 8.
"Today's Mirror and Tomorrow's Reality," public lecture by Nellie C. Haynes, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8.30.
Rabbi Henry Levi, "My Religion," Community Church, Symphony Hall, 10.45.

Illustrated Lecture, "The Enemy"

from Channing Pollock's play given by the Rev. Stephen C. Lang, First Congregational Church, Franklin Street, Somerville, 7.

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whittemore Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

EVENTS MONDAY

First meeting this season, the Right Angle Club, the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch, 8.30.
Meeting, Dorchester League of Women Voters, Dorchester Women's Club House, Center Street, 8.
Luncheon, Women's Republican Club, Copley-Plaza, 1.
Exhibition, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Copley-Plaza, day and evening.

Lecture, "The Fellowship of Faiths"

by Dr. Sarve-Palli Radhakrishnan, of India, Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall, 4.30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whittemore Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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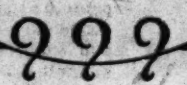
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- (1) What has obstructed Christianity's growth in China? —Editorial Page
- (2) How did Shakespeare influence his contemporaries? —The Home Forum
- (3) What new invention controls speed of machinery? —World News Page
- (4) What are the five classifications of Chinese rugs? —Household Page
- (5) When is a radio wave trap most effective? —Radio Page
- (6) What is the latest move for studying industrial safety? —Editorial Page

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

lation of 400, has a Cristman enrollment of 400. Charles E. Norris, Democratic chairman of Jefferson County, said the Cristman vote there would be between 4000 and 5000, and that it would be still larger in St. Lawrence County.

Mr. Wadsworth, it is reported, is being informed of Cristman gains all along the course of his tour through counties in up-state New York. Local Wadsworth managers minimize the effect of the "dry revolt" in their communities, but go so far as to admit that Ogden Mills, Republican candidate for Governor, is likely to run considerably ahead of Senator Wadsworth in such districts.

See Cut in Wadsworth Vote

For example in Cortland County, which ordinarily gives a Republican majority of 4000, even Mr. Wadsworth's managers, although optimistic over his chances, agree that whereas Mr. Mills will get the full party vote, Mr. Wadsworth's majority will be more in the neighborhood of 2500.

In an address at Ithaca, Mr. Wadsworth broke his long silence regarding the Cristman candidacy, to make his first direct reply to his opponent. Mr. Wadsworth specifically denied that he was endeavoring to bring back the "saloon."

"For years I have maintained the attitude that the saloon must not come back," he said. However, it is recalled that Mr. Wadsworth has come out openly for the Quebec system of government liquor control. In Quebec it was pointed out, there are little different from the former liquor sales places except in name.

Answering a questionnaire sent to all candidates by the League of Women Voters Mr. Cristman declared himself in favor of the World Court, with the reservation that only such disputes as are "justifiable rather than political" be submitted, after "approval by the President and the Senate."

NEWSPAPER ISSUED BY BOARD OF TRADE

Rosindale Organization Out With First Issue

In an effort of the civic committee of the Rosindale Board of Trade to acquaint the residents of the community more thoroughly with the work of the organization, the "Board of Trade Journal," a 12-page newspaper, made its first appearance last evening. Copies of Vol. 1, No. 1, were widely distributed among the citizens, in which it was described as an organ devoted to the civic, community and business welfare of Rosindale, West Roxbury and surrounding territory.

Organization of the Rosindale Board of Trade was completed only a few months ago and its efforts for improvements in the district have already borne fruit. Notable among its efforts was the acceptance of the Ashland Street Bill by Mayor Nichols and the City Council. This subject has been a political controversy for 35 years. Work on the widening and improving of Ashland Street is to begin next spring.

Another accomplishment of the board was the work on the platform of the Rosindale Railroad Station, which is now in progress after efforts made by the board with the New Haven Road were completed. The entire platform is being resurfaced.

A petition for a better lighting system in the business section of Rosindale is now pending before the City Council, sponsored by the board, which feels the present lights are totally inadequate and constitute an economic waste. The new paper is expected to be issued monthly.

LIBRARY LECTURE AND MUSIC

"The Fellowship of Faiths" will be the subject of an interesting talk given by Dr. Sarve-Palli Radhakrishnan, of India, Monday, Oct. 18, in Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. Mrs. Alice Wentworth MacGregor will sing.

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LA FOLLETTEISM POWER ANALYZED

(Continued from Page 1)

become the missing link in the chain "real progressives" forging, for the purpose of throttling "the Madison ring."

A Beloit lawyer and judge by profession, Rosa resigned from the Wisconsin State Tax Commission in order to file for the senatorial nomination against Blaine after the September primary. Rosa denies Blaine's right to progressive leadership, just as Zimmermann does.

Strong Backing

He has certain elements of strength, but nobody in Wisconsin expects Rosa to come within 50,000 or 100,000 of defeating Blaine. He entered the lists late, and is working with a happy-go-lucky organization. Yet Judge Rosa has the active support of gubernatorial candidate Zimmermann, the tacit backing of Senator Lenroot and his friends, and the good wishes of hosts of stalwart Republicans who shy at accepting Governor Blaine as the party's "regular" nominee.

Rosa points to Blaine's narrow escape from defeat by Lenroot, who ran only 25,000 votes behind in the primary. He also recalls that in every one of Blaine's campaigns since he entered State politics five years ago, both his primary and election majorities have successively shrunk. From these circumstances Judge Rosa deduces that Blaine is in a consistent State-wide slump and can be sent all the way down the toboggan if "real progressives" and stalwart Republicans of Wisconsin do their duty on Nov. 2. Against these views looms the situation that Judge Rosa decries as a "Madison ring."

Wisconsin is a solid Republican State—so solid that no Democratic party worthy of the name is any longer discoverable. Blaine has won the G. O. P. nomination. Only a tidal wave of political nature is prognosticated by seasoned forecasters.

Enter the Klan

In their anxiety to destroy Zimmermann for Governor, the Blaine-La Follette leaders have just sprung a Ku Klux Klan sensation. They claim to be in possession of documentary evidence that Zimmermann is a hooded knight and hand-glove with Klaxism. The object is to alienate from him the immense German and Irish Roman Catholic vote of Wisconsin. Zimmermann denies in categorical fashion that he has any sympathy with the Ku Klux. He says the charge is malicious and rests purely on his chance dismissal of an incompetent Roman Catholic official from the State Department.

Zimmermann declares that Blaine, Ekern and "Young Bob" La Follette all have done things that could quite as justifiably attract a pro-Klan record to them, although all the world knows none of them is a Klansman.

The Indiana Ku Klux scandals are attracting wide attention in Wisconsin. If they become a sensation as threatened, the effects would spread into this State. Coupled with the hammering to which Zimmermann is now to be subjected, despite his denials, they would do him harm.

His opponent, Charles B. Perry, who poses as the genuine Republican progressive candidate, has the support of the Blaine-Ekern-La Follette group. Having failed to destroy Zimmermann in the primary, "the

Madison ring" is determined upon his final undoing in the election. The odds are heavily against his defeat.

Flinds Coolidge Stock Low

Blaine is also being attacked on his gubernatorial pardon record.

Coolidge stock is as low in Wisconsin as this writer found it in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. The World Court evaporated as an issue with Lenroot's primary defeat, which was largely due to his court leadership in the Senate. Wisconsin is mildly interested in the Pennsylvania and Illinois slush fund scandals, because "Young Bob" was one of Senator "Jim" Reed's lieutenants in bringing them to light. But the state is not shaken with any moral indignation about the Vire-Smith episodes. Tariff revision in farmers' interests is advocated by all candidates.

"Young Bob" La Follette's first year in the United States Senate has evoked nothing but commendation in Wisconsin, even among Republican stalwarts who never trained with his father. The son is considered to have given a modest, moderate and effective account of himself in Washington and to have "ripped" creditably to all the opportunities that have come to him. If he has to fight for political life in 1928, it will be because two insatiably ambitious men—John J. Blaine and Fred R. Zimmermann—are, respectively, determined that the crown shall rest on their heads.

"Young Phil" La Follette has political hopes. He has set about to realize them in the exact place his distinguished father began his public career—the district attorneyship of Dane County at Madison. "Young Phil" is brilliant and forceful. The governorship is said to be the first touchdown he is anxious to score.

A Wet Register Assured

Wisconsin is voting on a 2.75 beer referendum certain to be adopted by a bumper vote. It will, in fact, be nothing but a wet gesture. It cannot give Wisconsin beer of any higher voltage than the State is now getting until the Volstead Act itself is amended. Blaine beat Lenroot by advertising in Milwaukee newspapers on the eve of election that "Blaine and beer" are synonymous.

Wisconsin will get Blaine, but it will not get beer, as is now recognized on all hands. The 2.75 referendum has another joker that renders it virtually meaningless. It is provided that beer with that alcoholic content shall not be consumed outside the premises where it is sold. Judge Rosa, Blaine's senatorial opponent, is running as a dry. He is assailing Blaine as a prohibitionist, alleging that the Governor first aspired to state office as a dry and became a wet for political expediency.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably with showers tonight; warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy with showers; fresh south to west winds.

Southern New England: Showers probable tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight; colder Sunday in western Massachusetts; fresh to strong south and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers probable tonight and Sunday; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; colder in the interior; fresh to strong south winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|----|
| Boston | 44 | Memphis | 35 |
| Albany | 41 | St. Louis | 42 |
| Atlantic City | 54 | Montreal | 42 |
| Boston | 44 | Nantucket | 50 |
| Buffalo | 40 | New Orleans | 70 |
| Calgary | 46 | New York | 48 |
| Charlottesville | 58 | Philadelphia | 48 |
| Chicago | 48 | Pittsburgh | 48 |
| Denver | 46 | Portland, Me. | 46 |
| El Paso | 48 | Portland, Ore. | 48 |
| Galveston | 40 | San Francisco | 60 |
| Hartford | 48 | St. Louis | 62 |
| Helena | 52 | Seattle | 60 |
| Jacksonville | 74 | Tampa | 60 |
| Kansas City | 58 | Washington | 48 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | | |

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Value of American Furniture to the Museums is Emphasized

Wallace Nutting Tells Delegates to New England Conference That Officials Should Acquire Rare Specimens Whenever Opportunity Offers

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 15 (Special)

An illustrated talk on antique furniture for museums by Wallace Nutting furnished an interesting hour this morning to the delegates to the New England Conference, American Association of Museums, who are the guests of the Peabody Museum here for their two-day session. Mr. Nutting showed his audience pictures of many supreme pieces of early American furniture, explaining their origin, and the features that make them supreme.

"It is important," he said, "for the museum to show American furniture. There are very few supreme pieces in museums throughout the country. Most of them have gone to private owners because museums, generally, haven't the money to buy them."

Mr. Nutting deplored the statement made by one of the greatest museums of this country that the Windsor chair is of no importance. "I consider them," he said, "the most distinctive, the most beautiful and the most lasting in the public love of our American furniture."

He urged that museum officials strive for a fusion of knowledge of early American furniture and acquiring it when opportunity offers.

An interesting account of the work of the zoology department of Mount Holyoke College was given by Prof. Anna H. Morgan, and the meeting adjourned for a visit to the House of Seven Gables.

A demonstration of a mineral class for children will be given at this afternoon's session, when Mrs. Cadette K. Hall of the Buffalo Society of Natural History will be the speaker. A visit to the Peirce D. Nichols house and refreshments at the afternoon session which closes the conference.

Work of Newark Museum

Outlining the educational work of the Newark (N. J.) Museum, at yesterday afternoon's session, Mrs. C. G.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

James C. Carr, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Friesen, Hutchinson, Kan.

Miss Nettie B. Crapo, Pawlet, Vt. Mrs. Anne C. Barrett, Skyland, N. C. Mrs. L. Farmer, Sydney, Australia.

Miss R. Youren, Sydney, Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce E. Evans, Fort Scott, Kan.

Evadne Pettigrew, Reno, Nev. Mrs. Jane Mealy, Machias, Me. Mrs. Susan V. Mott, Fort Worth, Tex.

H. A. Hahorn, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Jennie P. Perkins, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Margaret T. Watson, Reno, Nev.

Mrs. L. A. C. Boies, Reno, Nev. Mrs. Charles W. Loomis, Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Sally Swift, Omaha, Neb.

Frances Trumbull, Newburyport, Mass. Edson Trumbull, Newburyport, Mass. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Trumbull, Newburyport, Mass.

Mrs. A. R. Moulton, Hornell, N. Y. Conrad Bernhard Jr., Baltimore, Md. Mrs. E. Schmitt, New York City.

Mrs. Jennie M. Lind, New Rochelle, N. Y. Mrs. Mabel Prentice Smith, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. Una Waters, Benton Harbor, Mich. Mrs. Jean Utley, Benton Harbor, Mich. Lawrence E. Schmitt, New York City.

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EUROPE CALLED FIRM FOR PEACE

Observer Says Pacific Desire Stronger Than for Years

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16 (Special)—"Europe's desire for peace is greater today than it has been at any time in history since the Napoleonic wars," declared Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, well-known correspondent and author, in an interview here upon the state of European affairs. Dr. Gibbons has just returned to his home in Princeton from an extensive tour of France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, where he made a comprehensive study of conditions. "The attitude of the great mass of people in all European countries, but particularly in France, is about as unimpaired as it can be imagined," Dr. Gibbons continued. "Of course, there is a small minority of fire-eaters and a few newspapers which still preach militarism, but among the majority of the people everywhere there is constant talk of the reconstruction of railroads, industries and local business in general."

"In France everybody is anxious to see the national budget reduced and many object to the Serbian and Moroccan policy of armed intervention, but it takes a long, long time before public opinion can modify or alter a state policy which has been in favor for 50 years, as has been the case with the French Syrian policy."

Dr. Gibbons feels convinced that the general European trend toward pacifism has been materially stimulated and strengthened by the recent combination of the steel and coal interests in Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

"This industrial combine would have taken place many years before the war if it had not been for the strained political relations between France and Germany," he continued. "It was really inevitable, inasmuch as it is an essential in big business today. The fact that it has been formed is a triumph for big business over chauvinistic nationalism."

"The terms of the Treaty of Versailles which reassigned territory among the various combatants made some such agreement as has been reached doubly imperative. It is obvious that since France had all the iron mines and Germany most of the coal, it was impossible to carry on the steel and coal industries to the best advantage without coming to a business settlement."

"Belgium and Luxembourg were included because their interests were also involved, though to a lesser extent. The greatest industries of all four nations are involved in this understanding, and it will be a great factor in maintaining peace in Europe because a diplomatic break in their present interdependent condition would be ruinous."

BOSTON FOOD FAIR CONTINUED A WEEK

So great has been the interest of housewives and also of men in the Boston Food Fair at Hotel Marlborough-Hall that it will be continued another week, closing on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 10 p. m. Lectures will be continued throughout the week and several new features have been added.

Growing appreciation of salads

Queen Marie Reiterates Joy Over Trip to United States

Princess Ileana Expectantly Awaiting Visit to Detroit to See Cars Being Manufactured

By the Associated Press

S. S. LEVIATHAN, Oct. 16—Queen Marie yesterday at an informal reception of the newspaper correspondents on the Leviathan, reiterated her great joy over being about to realize an ardent desire she has had for a long time of making a tour of the United States and Canada. Princess Ileana has the Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon in view as places which will prove of greatest interest to her, but she also wants to see "lots of Indians, living in their native state."

She told the newspapermen that, like Prince Nicholas, she was fond of motor cars and was expectantly awaiting her visit to Detroit that she might watch the manufacture of cars in the great shops there.

The Princess said that at home she drove her own car and sometimes tinkered with the mechanism. She demurely admitted, however, that she was not much of a mechanic.

Queen Marie mentioned it known that she and her party would leave the Leviathan at quarantine, making the journey up the harbor to the southern end of Manhattan Island on the special welcoming boat. Previously she had expressed a desire to see the skyline of New York from the deck of the liner, but upon learning that the plans for her reception at New York called for her leaving the steamer at quarantine, she emphasized that it was not her desire to upset the arrangements.

She expressed the hope that she would be able later to journey by water around Manhattan Island and thus view the skyline.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 16 (AP)—The possibility of former Crown Prince Carol's reinstatement as heir apparent to the Rumanian throne is

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gives interest to the varieties of salad dressing and sauces that may be tasted and bought. There are pickles, jellies, and jams that rival those made at home. Some women declare it is wiser to buy them than to spend the time and labor necessary to make them at home.

SOVIET LEADERS END OPPOSITION

Trotsky and Zinovieff Decide Discretion Is Their Best Policy

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Oct. 16—Although no official statement has yet been published, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the Communist part of the controversy has virtually ended through the political capitulation of the chief opposition leaders, Leon Trotsky and Gregory Zinovieff. It seems that during the recent session of the Political Bureau, Trotsky and Zinovieff admitted that they were mistaken and agreed to refrain from future breaches of party discipline. It is possible that some public statement on their behalf to this effect may come in the near future, because an editorial in the official Communist Party organ, Pravda, stresses the demand for a guaranty from the Opposition that it will cease its campaign against party unity and discipline.

The editorial concludes: "The party cannot tolerate in the future any so-called discussions, any disorganizing outbursts of the opposition. Violations of party discipline are violations of elementary party duty. The party wants to have a guaranty that this will not be repeated in the future. Will the opposition give this guaranty or not? The party demands a yes or no answer to this question."

The total failure of the opposition campaign to gain the support of the Communist Party masses doubtless hastened the decision of Trotsky and Zinovieff to surrender. Whereas three years ago during the discussion, Trotsky's supporters held majorities in many Moscow Communist local organizations and constituted a formidable minority of the whole Moscow organization, this time every local branch apparently rejected the Opposition program and the majority against the Opposition in the Moscow and Leningrad provinces was overwhelming.

Under these circumstances Trotsky and Zinovieff, faced the alternative of submitting or carrying on an agitation which would have more and more assumed an illegal color and which would have ended in a business settlement.

"Belgium and Luxembourg were included because their interests were also involved, though to a lesser extent. The greatest industries of all four nations are involved in this understanding, and it will be a great factor in maintaining peace in Europe because a diplomatic break in their present interdependent condition would be ruinous."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special)—The value of rhythmic training for kindergarten and older pupils is only beginning to be developed. Miss Christine Burnham of Hartford told the joint convention of Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Kindergarten Associations today.

Miss Dalglish of Horace Mann Kindergarten, Columbia University, spoke on "Industrial arts," after the luncheon period. Miss Mary O. Pottinger, supervisor of kindergartens in Springfield, made an address of welcome to the 175 teachers.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS CONVENE

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One writer says openly that the question of modifying the regency has been decided; that "one of the present regents will be withdrawn, and an important person now absent from Rumania will assume the title of Regent."

The newspaper Adevărul declares the former Premier, Mr. Brătianu is going to Paris to see Carol "in the role of peacemaker." It adds as a significant fact that Mr. Brătianu will be accompanied on the trip by Alexander Constantinescu, former Minister of Agriculture, who was strongly against Carol's renunciation of rights last January.

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"SURE SHIR LEO SOX"
SIZES 36-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-1894-1896-1898-1900-1902-1904-1906-1908-1910-1912-1914-1916-1918-1920-1922-1924-1926-1928-1930-1932-1934-1936-1938-1940-1942-1944-1946-1948-1950-1952-1954-1956-1958-1960-1962-1964-1966-1968-1970-1972-1974-1976-1978-1980-1982-1984-1986-1988-1990-1992-1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008-2010-2012-2014-2016-2018-2020-2022-2024-2026-2028-2030-2032-2034-2036-2038-2040-2042-2044-2046-2048-2050-2052-2054-2056-2058-2060-2062-2064-2066-2068-2070-2072-2074-2076-2078-2080-2082-2084-2086-2088-2090-2092-2094-2096-2098-2100-2102-2104-2106-2108-2110-2112-2114-2116-2118-2120-2122-2124-2126-2128-2130-2132-2134-2136-2138-2140-2142-2144-2146-2148-2150-2152-2154-2156-2158-2160-2162-2164-2166-2168-2170-2172-2174-2176-2178-2180-2182-2184-2186-2188-2190-2192-2194-2196-2198-2200-2202-2204-2206-2208-2210-2212-2214-2216-2218-2220-2222-2224-2226-2228-2230-2232-2234-2236-2238-2240-2242-2244-2246-2248-2250-2252-2254-2256-2258-2260-2262-2264-2266-2268-2270-2272-2274-2276-2278-2280-2282-2284-2286-2288-2290-2292-2294-2296-2298-2300-2302-2304-2306-2308-2310-2312-2314-2316-2318-2320-2322-2324-2326-2328-2330-2332-2334-2336-2338-2340-2342-2344-2346-2348-2350-2352-2354-2356-2358-2360-2362-2364-2366-2368-2370-2372-2374-2376-2378-2380-2382-2384-2386-2388-2390-2392-2394-2396-2398-2400-2402-2404-2406-2408-2410-2412-2414-2416-2418-2420-2422-2424-2426-2428-2430-2432-2434-2436-2438-2440-2442-2444-2446-2448-2450-2452-2454-2456-2458-2460-2462-2464-2466-2468-2470-2472-2474-2476-2478-2480-2482-2484-2486-2488-2490-2492-2494-2496-2498-2500-2502-2504-2506-2508-2510-2512-2514-2516-2518-2520-2522-2524-2526-2528-2530-2532-2534-2536-2538-2540-2542-2544-2546-2548-2550-2552-2554-2556-2558-2560-2562-2564-2566-2568-2570-2572-2574-2576-2578-2580-2582-2584-2586-2588-2590-2592-2594-2596-2598-2600-2602-2604-2606-2608-2610-2612-2614-2616-2618-2620-2622-2624-2626-2628-2630-2632-2634-2636-2638-2640-2642-2644-2646-2648-2650-2652-2654-2656-2658-2660-2662-2664-2666-2668-2670-2672-2674-2676-2678-2680-2682-2684-2686-2688-2690-2692-2694-2696-2698-2700-2702-2704-2706-2708-2710-2712-2714-2716-2718-2720-2722-2724-2726-2728-2730-2732-2734-2736-2738-2740-2742-2744-2746-2748-2750-2752-2754-2756-2758-2760-2762-2764-2766-2768-2770-2772-2774-2776-2778-2780-2782-2784-2786-2788-2790-2792-2794-2796-2798-2800-2802-2804-2806-2808-2810-2812-2814-2816-2818-2820-2822-2824-2826-2828-2830-2832-2834-2836-2838-2840-2842-2844-2846-2848-2850-2852-2854-2856-2858-2860-2862-2864-2866-2868-2870-2872-2874-2876-2878-2880-2882-2884-2886-2888-2890-2892-2894-2896-2898-2900-2902-2904-2906-2908-2910-2912-2914-2916-2918-2920-2922-2924-2926-2928-2930-2932-2934-2936-2938-2940-2942-2944-2946-2948-2950-2952-2954-2956-2958-2960-2962-2964-2966-2968-2970-2972-2974-2976-2978-2980-2982-2984-2986-2988-2990-2992-2994-2996-2998-3000-3002-3004-3006-3008-3010-3012-3014-3016-3018-3020-3022-3024-3026-3028-3030-3032-3034-3036-3038-3040-3042-3044-3046-3048-3050-3052-3054-3056-3058-3060-3062-3064-3066-3068-3070-3072-3074-3076-3078-3080-3082-3084-3086-3088-3090-3092-3094-3096-3098-3100-3102-3104-3106-3108-3110-3112-3114-3116-3118-3120-3122-3124-3126-3128-3130-3132-3134-3136-3138-3140-3142-3144-3146-3148-3150-3152-3154-3156-3158-3160-3162-3164-3166-3168-3170-3172-3174-3176-3178-3180-3182-3184-3186-3188-3190-3192-3194-3196-3198-3200-3202-3204-3206-3208-3210-3212-3214-3216-3218-3220-3222-3224-3226-3228-3230-3232-3234-3236-3238-3240-3242-3244-3246-3248-3250-3252-3254-3256-3258-3260-3262-3264-3266-3268-3270-3272-3274-3276-3278-3280-3282-3284-3286-3288-3290-3292-3294-3296-3298-3300-3302-3304-3306-3308-3310-3312-3314-3316-3318-3320-3322-3324-3326-3328-3330-3332-3334-3336-3338-3340-3342-3344-3346-3348-3350-3352-3354-3356-3358-3360-3362-3364-3366-3368-3370-3372-3374-3376-3378-3380-3382-3384-3386-3388-3390-3392-3394-3396-3398-3400-3402-3404-3406-3408-3410-3412-3414-3416-3418-3420-3422-3424-3426-3428-3430-3432-3434-3436-3438-3440-3442-3444-3446-3448-3450-3452-3454-3456-3458-3460-3462-3464-3466-3468-3470-3472-3474-3476-3478-3480-3482-3484-3486-3488-3490-3492-3494-3496-3498-3500-3502-3504-3506-3508-3510-3512-3514-3516-3518-3520-3522-3524-3526-3528-3530-3532-3534-3536-3538-3540-3542-3544-3546-3548-3550-3552-3554-3556-3558-3560-3562-3564-3566-3568-3570-3572-3574-3576-3578-3580-3582-3584-3586-3588-3590-3592-3594-3596-3598-3600-3602-3604-3606-3608-3610-3612-3614-3616-3618-3620-3622-3624-3626-3628-3630-3632-3634-3636-3638-3640-3642-3644-3646-3648-3650-3652-3654-3656-3658-3660-3662-3664-3666-3668-3670-3672-3674-3676-3678-3680-3682-3684-3686-3688-3690-3692-3694-3696-3698-3700-3702-3704-3706-3708-3710-3712-3714-3716-3718-3720-372

EXTENSIVE REALTY GROWTH MEETS INDUSTRIAL DEMAND

Record Construction for Past Few Years Necessitated by Delay Due to War and by Mounting Production—Investment in Permanent Building a Feature

Extensive realty growth in the United States to overcome the shortage caused by the cessation of building during the war has served to take up much of the slack that has naturally resulted from the increased industrial production which is greater than ordinary peace-time requirements, according to a survey of the New England building situation by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Value of new industrial buildings in the New England states in 1925 was \$11,050,000, as compared with \$16,057,200 in 1921, which goes to show the increased tendency since 1921 to invest more capital in New England's industrial plants, says the report.

"The significance of these figures cannot be overestimated," continues the report, "a wealth of residential building signifying chiefly that a community has made money while industrial building signifies that a community expects to make more money in the future."

Index of Prosperity Because the Chamber bureau considered that the surest indication of confidence in the future prosperity of a community is the investment in permanent buildings, the building record over a considerable number of years was examined. It was found that the amount of new building in each year has, with very few exceptions, exceeded that of each preceding year.

"Since 1922 the value of new construction in New England has increased in this way despite the predictions heard at the close of every season that the crest of the building activity had passed," says the survey.

"In 1922, New England's real estate property was valued by the United States Census Bureau at over \$13,000,000,000. Three and a half years later, \$15,000,000,000 of new construction had been added," continues the survey.

"This surge of building activity has included practically all types of construction. Residential building has been the leader and industrial building has had its slump in 1921, has been gradually working toward a larger volume."

Educational Contracts "Comparison of the relative values of the different types of building in New England, and in the 30 eastern states, exclusive of New England, brings out certain characteristics of New England's building industry."

"During the latest two-year period for which comparable data are available, New England's proportion of business and educational building contracts was greater than that of other sections of the country."

"On the other hand, the proportion of public buildings, public works, and public utilities, for the 30 eastern states was nearly double that for New England. This lower ratio for public building is probably a reflection of New England's having developed this type of construction at an earlier period."

"New England's public utilities have developed their resources in years past and have now chiefly the task of improving plant and equipment and providing for the needs of a steady population increase. New England has been building, in larger proportion, that class of construction initiated by individual resource rather than by city or state appropriation."

"During the war, New England was called upon to carry a heavy burden in supplying the Nation with the manufactured products which it sorely needed. During this period it was quite natural that the plants of this region were expanded to capacity beyond the requirements of peace-time conditions. The rapid growth of the country since the war has been such that much of this slack has now been taken up."

Beverly Hall, the brick and stone apartment house at 53 Commercial Avenue, Boston, has been sold by David Goodman to Napoleon Demara. The transaction was through the office of George S. Hill, and it is announced that Mr. Demara has purchased the building as a permanent investment.

Beverly Hall has a frontage of 82 feet in Commonwealth Avenue. It is five stories in height, is of modern construction, and contains 40 apartments of one, two and three rooms with kitchenettes and baths. The total assessment is \$115,000, of which \$41,900 is on the land.

W. H. Ballard of the W. H. Ballard Company has been elected chairman of the committee on state associations and regional conferences of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers. It is announced from headquarters of the association in Chicago.

The committee consists of four members of the national association from representative sections of the country. It was also said that Mr. Ballard has been asked to serve the latter part of this month on the second Building Planning Committee for the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Building and engineering operations in New England during the week ending Oct. 12 declined 11.03%, 100, as compared with the corresponding record made last year.

Down in the table of comparative statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York. The comparison of building and operation expenditures for the last 25 years follows:

The Manter Hall Tutoring School is planning to erect and have completed by next spring a large new building at Mt. Auburn and Holyoke

Streets, Cambridge, the upper stories of which it will occupy. The Dunster House Bookshop and the Advocate Building, which now occupy the site of the New Manter Hall structure, will be razed soon for excavation work which is to be hastened this fall.

Charles H. Way and Adden & Parker of Boston, are the architects who have planned the three-story Manter Hall building which is to be architecturally in harmony with the buildings built not long since by Harvard University. The office will be devoted on the first floor to shops, one of which will be the Dunster House Bookshop. The windows of

corner of Hartford Street, to Bigelow & Dowse Company.

Walter Atherton et al. trustees, have leased the entire top floor in the building 41-7 Pearl Street to F. T. Jackson Company, cotton brokers.

Wax Brothers have leased the second floor at 46 Temple Place to the Lewandowsky French Dyeing & Cleaning Company.

The New England Dressed Meat & Cold Storage Company has leased the entire building numbered 11-12 North Market Street, with a frontage on Clinton Street, to Berman & Co., Inc., commission merchants.

The above leases were negotiated through the office of C. W. Whittier & Brother.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the sale of the property at 34-38 Lancaster Street for Victor Kaufman to Blanche A. Gray, administrator of the estate of Eugene L. Adams. It comprises a six-story building and 175 square feet of land. Of the total valuation of \$32,000, \$17,800 is on the land.

Samuel Woodman of Northwood Ridge, N. H., transfers to Winslow

the projected structure are to have small panes and the entire design will comport with the Colonial style of architecture.

Manter Hall School was founded by W. M. Nolen who was graduated from Harvard in 1884 and who at once opened his school of tutoring pupils for entry into the college. The building he occupied as his school grew was Little Hall with the name of Dunster House and Advocate Building, Cambridge loses another landmark as the structure antedates, probably, 1750. It was originally a two-story structure the third story having been erected 100 years ago.

John T. Burns & Sons report the resale for Frank A. Connors of the Bulfinch Estate at 250 Mount Vernon Street, West Newton, which they had recently sold to Mr. Connors. The property comprises a 12-room modern home, together with stable, garage, and 39,000 square feet of land, in all assessed for \$21,000. Edith Wetmore was the purchaser, and after extensive improvements will occupy the property as a home.

Papers have gone to record whereby C. P. LaFayette of Cambridge takes title to the property at 48 Harvard Street, Newtonville. The property, valued at \$16,000, comprises a modern, two-family house, garage, and 8000 square feet of land. Gertrude A. Woodward was the grantor. John T. Burns & Sons were the brokers in this transaction.

The store and basement at 372 Boylston Street has been leased for a long term of years through the office of Hayes & Read, agents for the Trojan Fur Company of Troy, N. Y., who will occupy the premises on the completion of present alterations. In this lease, the lessee was represented by the offices of Fred Podren.

Members of the Cape Cod Real Estate Trust will watch with interest next week the success of their representative, Albert I. Mudgett, who speaks at the annual convention of the Massachusetts real estate boards which is to be held in Worcester.

M. Mudgett was selected at the board meeting last week to act as their representative in the speaking contest to sell Massachusetts, and particularly to sell to the members of the association the various localities in which boards are functioning at the present time. At this same meeting the board elected its officers for 1927.

Treasurer, Walter B. Chase, Hyannis; and secretary, Frederick G. Chandler, Centerville.

Directors for three years: Forre W. Norris, Boston-Hyannis; Frederick Lawrence, Palmouth; Chester Bearse, Centerville; Carleton W. Scott, Orleans; Benjamin F. Teel, Centerville; Albert I. Mudgett, West Dennis; Kenneth M. Martin, West Barnstable; and George M. Bush, Harwichport.

The board also voted to continue to hold their general meetings and dinners monthly throughout the winter.

Pettingill-Andrews Company have leased for the balance of their lease to Duparquet, Huot & Monseu Company, manufacturers of hotel and restaurant supplies, a portion of the basement and the entire street and second floor of the building 156-160 Pearl Street and 499-511 Atlantic Avenue.

The estate of William M. Rice has been leased to Duparquet, Huot & Monseu Company the entire first, second and a large part of the basement floor at 156-160 Pearl Street, 491-511 Atlantic Avenue.

Isaac E. Sexton has leased the entire building 25-35 Wendell Street, side

corner of Hartford Street, to Bigelow & Dowse Company.

Walter Atherton et al. trustees, have leased the entire top floor in the building 41-7 Pearl Street to F. T. Jackson Company, cotton brokers.

Wax Brothers have leased the second floor at 46 Temple Place to the Lewandowsky French Dyeing & Cleaning Company.

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The board also voted to continue to hold their general meetings and dinners monthly throughout the winter.

Pettingill-Andrews Company have leased for the balance of their lease to Duparquet, Huot & Monseu Company, manufacturers of hotel and restaurant supplies, a portion of the basement and the entire street and second floor of the building 156-160 Pearl Street and 499-511 Atlantic Avenue.

The estate of William M. Rice has been leased to Duparquet, Huot & Monseu Company the entire first, second and a large part of the basement floor at 156-160 Pearl Street, 491-511 Atlantic Avenue.

Isaac E. Sexton has leased the entire building 25-35 Wendell Street, side

corner of Hartford Street, to Bigelow & Dowse Company.

Walter Atherton et al. trustees, have leased the entire top floor in the building 41-7 Pearl Street to F. T. Jackson Company, cotton brokers.

Wax Brothers have leased the second floor at 46 Temple Place to the Lewandowsky French Dyeing & Cleaning Company.

MILLS TO PAY ONLY 'JUST' TAX

Fall River Manufacturers Take Steps to Oppose City Assessments

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special)—At a special meeting of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, it was decided, under advice of counsel, to pay only such amount of tax bills due shortly as may be deemed just, owing to what is described as false valuation on mill properties.

Declaring that present assessment of textile properties present a serious menace to the industry, the association appointed a special committee to investigate means of placing municipal taxation of the mills on a sound basis and adopted a resolution

understanding. Bluster and bravado romped through the first half of the work. Thereafter came a quieter, more intense interpretation: To credit Mr. Peroni, the conductor, with this resiliency seems altogether reasonable and fitting. Under his guiding hand matters progressed smoothly, and an occasional slip was quickly glossed over.

Primarily, "Forza del Destino" is a man's opera. Leonora, the conductor, the motive for all the subsequent garbled plot. Further, her part is no small one, and offers some very beautiful music in the development of the work. Miss Saroya made a charming heroine, and availed herself of too many musical opportunities open to her. Miss Schalk's Preziosilla was another exception to the prevalence of men in the cast. A pert and delightful vixen she proved, too.

But with the lover, the father, the brother, the befriending Superior, and the comical friar, the masculine portion of the play was large indeed. And well played. Mr. de Gaviria, in spite of a few slips which showed him not altogether in the routine, and notwithstanding an occasional error of pitch, was fresh voiced and pleasing in the part of the beset lover. Mr. Conati's Don Carlos proved another addition to the list of roles he encompasses to the satisfaction of the beholder.

Mr. Cervi's enraged father and later his amusing version of Fra Melitone are engaging and convincing. Dignity and strength are attendant on Mr. Monelli's Padre.

Concerts in October Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, in Symphony Hall, a recital by John McCormack.

Sunday evening, Oct. 17, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a first Boston concert by the Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, given through the benevolence of Mrs. Elizabeth Shurtleff Goodrich.

Monday evening, Oct. 18, at the Boston Opera House, the second week of the engagement of the Star Carré Grand Opera Company opens with "Faust." The remaining repertory: Tuesday, Oct. 19, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"; Wednesday matinee, Oct. 20, "Martha"; Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, "Tosca"; Thursday, Oct. 21, "La Gioconda"; Friday, Oct. 22, "Les Huguenots"; Saturday matinee, Oct. 23, "Carmen"; Saturday evening, Oct. 23, "Aida"; Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Egon Weizsäcker, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Mieczyslaw Munz, pianist.

Thursday evening, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. The program includes Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Hanson's "Pan and the Priest," three movements of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Willard Amison, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 22, and Saturday evening, Oct. 23, in Symphony Hall, the third pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes the first of the "Les Recontres" (first time in America), and four Wagnerian excerpts: "Lohengrin" Prelude, Siegfried's Funeral March, "Waldweben" and the "Meistersinger" Prelude.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, in Jordan Hall, a recital by the New York String Quartet, with Mme. Ethel Leginska as assisting pianist in Schumann's Quintet in E flat major. The other items will be a piano quartet in G minor and Beethoven's in F minor, op. 95.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Mechanics Hall, the first concert of the newly organized Philharmonic Orchestra, with Ethel Leginska as conductor, and as soloist in Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia for piano and orchestra. The other numbers will be Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, "Peterka's" "Triumph of Life," a "rhapsodical prelude" (first time in America), and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhauser."

On the same afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Rosa Ponselle, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera.

Sunday evening, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Russian Symphonic Choir, Basile Kibichich, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Thursday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harrison Potter, pianist.

On the same evening, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, a recital by Naomi Hewitt, cellist.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 29, and Saturday evening, Oct. 30, in Symphony Hall, the fourth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

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Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the English Singers, a program featuring Elizabethan part songs.

On the same afternoon, in Mechanics Hall, the second concert by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor. The program includes Dvorak's Symphony "From the New World," Korngold's "Incidental Music to 'Much Ado About Nothing,'" and Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave."

Sunday evening, Oct. 31, in the Copley Theater, a concert of Negro spirituals by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon.

SYMPHONY PLAYERS PLAN PRISON CONCERT

Volunteer Service for Program at Charlestown

Under the direction of Augusto Vannini, 21 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a concert for the inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown tomorrow, beginning at 2:15 p. m.

These musicians have volunteered their services for the concert. Becoming interested in the work of social service that is carried on there a few musicians of the orchestra volunteered their services to Alvah L. McNeill, one of the workers, several years ago, offering to play for the men. Since then they have played every year and their numbers have grown.

"We are used to applause, for we have played in many concerts both with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and in smaller groups; we have also appeared as soloists, but never have we been so much pleased as in playing as we do in these concerts at the prison," Mr. Vannini and Mr. Albert Amerena said yesterday.

There is something in the men's attitude that comes back to them, these artists say, as though their appreciation included more than that of the music alone.

The program for tomorrow has been carefully planned and will be of about two hours' duration. The concert will be exclusively for the men of the prison. Preceding the concert the prison orchestra of about 30 players will give several numbers.

Besides Mr. Vannini and Mr. Amerena the players included are: Gerald P. Mayer, V. Mariotti, F. Thillois, J. Murray, S. Messina, M. Zung, G. Furel, J. Cauhape, A. Zighera, E. Fabrizio, I. Frankel, J. Devergie, A. Arcler, B. Piller, W. Valkenier, C. Van Den Berg, G. Mager, L. Hansotte, and B. Sternberg.

W. C. T. U. SCHEDULES CITIZENSHIP FORUM Mrs. Charlotte E. Wellington, candidate for election to the Massachusetts Legislature from Malden, Melrose and Everett, is to address the citizenship conference to be held from 11 a. m. to 12 noon next Tuesday in connection with the fifty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Melrose Oct. 19, 20 and 21. Mrs. Wellington is to tell how to get out the vote. Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney for Suffolk County, candidate for re-election, is to follow her, talking on what women can do to support the right candidates for election.

SOFT COAL PRICES RAISED Soft coal has advanced another 25 cents a ton to \$8.75 in Greater Boston following a 50-cent rise last month, and the wholesale price is now \$2 higher than last spring. This is due to foreign shipments of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons monthly which have clogged all the ports along the Atlantic, coal exchange officials pointed out.

TABLET TO MARK SITE OF SUFFIELD CHURCH SUFFIELD, Conn., Oct. 16 (Special)—The First Baptist Church on Zion's Hill, built in 1769 and the first of the denomination to be erected in Hartford County, will be commemorated at a dedication exercises Sunday. A tablet marking the site of the original structure will be unveiled.

One of the former pastors of the church, H. Erasmus Andrews, was the father of Dr. Benjamin Andrews, who later became president of Brown University, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and one of the American Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference in Brussels, Belgium, in 1892.

REALTY MEN TO HEAR TALKS ON TAXATION Massachusetts Association Is Planning for Convention WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special)—Two subjects of importance to real estate brokers and realtors in general, municipal taxation and business conditions in New England, are to be discussed at the convention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards, to be held in this city next Wednesday and Thursday.

Gaylord C. Cammin of Boston will talk on taxation and industrial conditions will be taken up by John F. Tinsley, general manager of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, vice-president of the New England Council and chairman of the Massachusetts Division of the Council.

The forenoon of Wednesday will be devoted to the registration of the guests from all sections of the State. The first session will be held in the ballroom of the convention headquarters in the Bancroft Hotel Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening the annual banquet will be held.

Included in the list of speakers

LEONARD P. REAUME Director of National Association of Real Estate Boards.

at the several sessions of the convention are William E. Herrin of Chicago, director of the extension department of the National Association of Real Estate Boards; Robert L. Whipple, president of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce; Leonard P. Reaume of Detroit; Gerald P. Healy of Flint, Mich.; Parker Webb of Boston and Harold Whitehead of Worcester.

MORGAN MEMORIAL PLANS DEDICATIONS Dedication services for a remodeled children's settlement house, a home for married students, and a warehouse, will be held by the Morgan Memorial tomorrow, Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist church will preach a special sermon in the Church of All Nations at 3 p. m.

Others to participate will be Dr. Francis H. Slack and Dr. Thomas Van Ness, president and vice-president, respectively, of the board of directors. Following the service the congregation will go to the dedication sites. At the 7 p. m. service the Rev. Frederick Olsen will speak.

LIABILITY RATE REVIEW SOUGHT Discrimination in Motor Schedules Is Alleged by A. N. LaBrecque Complaint that division of the State into districts in the fixing of compulsory automobile liability insurance is unfair and discriminatory is contained in a petition filed yesterday by Alfred N. LaBrecque, Representative from Quincy, asking that the rate schedule drawn up by Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, be set aside. Mr. LaBrecque seeks a review of the entire rate schedule by the court.

The marking out of three districts, each with a different rate, based on the theory that automobiles in another district are uninsured since fact town is on the border of the Boston district, the highest rate district.

Although it is not specifically referred to in the petition by Mr. LaBrecque, the rate schedule shows that owners of six-cylinder cars in Quincy pay \$37 for their policies, while owners of similar cars in Braintree or Weymouth, immediately adjoining on the south, get their policies for \$27.

The same difference exists between Quincy on the south and Melrose and Saugus on the north of Boston, though Quincy is hardly any closer to the heart of the city.

In the announcement of the rate schedule by Mr. Monk, the first district was described as including Boston and its immediately surrounding towns, the second territory as including the Boston suburban territory, Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester, and the third territory as including the remainder of the State.

Mr. LaBrecque asked the court to set aside the requirement that protests against the insurance schedule should be filed within 20 days after its announcement, as he said it was impossible for him to obtain within that time some of the information necessary to the petition.

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**Speaks Tonight Over WEEI in Interest of Mr. Butler and
Other Republican Nominees—Busy Local
Campaign Ahead**

Monday's schedule of Republican activities opens at noon with a luncheon by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley Plaza Hotel, which will be addressed by Senator Butler, Governor Fuller and Lt. Governor E. J. Connelley. They will speak at a dinner of party workers presided over by

Tennis Star Interested in All That Recalls Her Countryman's Historic Part in American History—Surprisingly Pliable in Meeting Public Demands

Singularly docile, too, is she for one who has been reported, on occasion, as temperamental and determined on her own course in unessentials. She will pose thus and so for the horde of camera men that are the dubious lot of any visitor. She will reply to questions asked her in the zeal of the chase for the spectacular. She will smile and describe swift arcs with strong slightly browned hands and agree to this and that.

Suzanne Langien is picturesque. She is even a little compelling, for the boundless strength of intent and vision which has enabled her to adopt a course many have considered unwise. And one day, when it is all done, and she has bowed and smiled and spread her arms in gestures of gratitude for noisy receptions and worn out her symphonies in orchid



32 Braintree Street, Brighton
Tel. Stadium 1400-1401-1402

Thursday night they will speak at rallies in the Springfield Auditorium and the Westfield City Hall, with the addition of United States Senator Frederick H. Gillett in Springfield.

Everett Hall, Which Has Facilities for 150 Students and Faculty Members

New Dormitory Dedicated and Tablet to Dr. Samuel V. Cole Unveiled

Returning Saturday to the eastern part of the State, the campaigners will end the week with a rally in Quincy, at which the speakers will be Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen, Congressman Louis B. Frothingham and former-Governor Stokes of New Jersey.

dale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton types. The color schemes of the faculty rooms are buff and of the students' room, green and buff. The recreation rooms vary in color. On

The Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, who following his arrival in Boston yester-

ENGINEERING TO BE TOPIC OF INSTITUTE

the evening session.

WOMEN JURORS TOLD
NOT TO TAKE NOTES

NEW HATS

56 Winter St., Phone LIBerty 6699
23 Providence St., KENmore 7095
BOSTON

Dealers Object to the New Schedule at Boston & Maine Pier

With the new discharging facilities at Mystic, it is possible to handle some 1,500,000 tons of coal a year. The Boston & Maine requires some 900,000 tons of this, leaving some 600,000 tons for industrial plants. The latter coal is subject to the new rates and "spot shippers."

Governor Fuller and Senator Butler Give Views

days. If these men are sincerely interested in holding a referendum on the prohibition matter they could have utilized the public opinion act which is on the statute books of Massachusetts."

Plans to cancel the debt of \$7800 on the Parish House of the Roslindale Unitarian Church, culminated last evening when the full amount was pledged or subscribed. The debt is to be wiped out in five years.

is to be wiped out in five years, all payments to be complete by that time. The American Unitarian Association offered to assist the campaign to the extent of \$2000. it was announced at the meeting by W. Forbes Robinson of the Association. The Rev. Carlyle Summerbell, minister, devoted much time during the summer months in preparatory work for the drive of last evening. F. N. Hill was elected a church moderator and Mrs. Blanche McIntire a member of the standing committee.

Assessment on Personal Property Decreases, However, for First Time in History—Ward 5 Reports Largest Increase in Value of Real Estate

| Shrinkage in East Boston | | last year, as follows: | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| | | Gain | Gain | TVI gain | Gain |
| | | personal | personal | and per | polls |
| 1 | 287 | 7814 | 1884 | 287 | 25 |
| 2 | 24,000 | 7811 | 1287 | 69 | 25 |
| 3 | 2,633,800 | 10,088,70 | 5,044,000 | 1088 | 1088 |
| 4 | 1,107,800 | 11,453,200 | 2,692,000 | 1108 | 1108 |
| 5 | 800,000 | 114,000 | 485,000 | 1121 | 1121 |
| 6 | 861,400 | 123,800 | 130,100 | 106 | 106 |

Analyzing the unprecedented situation in Boston as regards the decline

**CONDYLIS SUPPORTS
ACCOR DWITH BULGARIA**

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Oct. 16—Receiving a party of Bulgarian Journalists Gen

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------|-----------|------------|--------|
| 10 | .. | 34,017,900 | 1,095,200 | 35,512,400 | 12,810 |
| 11 | .. | 21,396,000 | 1,399,200 | 22,425,200 | 8,587 |
| 12 | .. | 23,474,100 | 1,985,800 | 22,351,300 | 8,563 |
| 13 | .. | 21,442,800 | 1,965,900 | 20,656,700 | 10,862 |
| 14 | .. | 24,081,000 | 1,968,300 | 22,246,900 | 8,508 |
| 15 | .. | 42,538,800 | 1,968,300 | 42,538,800 | 13,500 |
| 16 | .. | 20,537,500 | 1,072,700 | 21,610,200 | 8,218 |
| 17 | .. | 28,358,500 | 1,599,100 | 29,957,000 | 8,218 |
| 18 | .. | 29,196,400 | 2,471,600 | 31,668,000 | 8,155 |
| 19 | .. | 38,770,100 | 3,171,600 | 38,941,700 | 10,019 |
| 20 | .. | 29,891,300 | 1,653,300 | 31,544,000 | 7,651 |
| 21 | .. | 36,304,900 | 2,109,700 | 38,474,000 | 7,688 |
| 22 | .. | 76,185,700 | 2,983,100 | 79,168,800 | 9,705 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------|-----------|------------|--------|
| 7 | .. | 20,739,800 | 7,005,800 | 97,765,300 | 11,651 |
| 8 | .. | 23,742,800 | 1,819,000 | 29,582,400 | 10,138 |
| 9 | .. | 31,808,400 | 2,728,100 | 34,621,500 | 10,518 |
| 10 | .. | 33,934,800 | 1,711,300 | 35,645,900 | 13,340 |
| 11 | .. | 29,681,500 | 1,009,600 | 21,701,100 | 8,539 |
| 12 | .. | 22,629,200 | 2,049,400 | 24,078,600 | 8,579 |
| 13 | .. | 32,990,000 | 2,056,600 | 35,017,500 | 10,291 |
| 14 | .. | 23,686,400 | 1,111,500 | 24,797,000 | 8,849 |
| 15 | .. | 37,764,100 | 2,173,800 | 39,937,900 | 12,803 |
| 16 | .. | 20,266,600 | 1,073,300 | 21,339,900 | 8,142 |
| 17 | .. | 28,480,300 | 1,957,100 | 28,437,400 | 8,042 |
| 18 | .. | 27,449,400 | 2,705,000 | 30,154,400 | 8,057 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Gain | \$42,707,500 |
| Total Personal, 1928 | \$169,749,700 |
| Total Personal, 1923 | 177,302,200 |
| Loss | \$7,452,500 |
| Total Real and Personal, 1928 | \$1,898,054,900 |
| Total Real and Personal, 1923 | 1,862,790,900 |
| Gain | \$35,255,000 |
| Total Polls, 1928 | 241,000 |

Gift Shop.
Looking
Common

About
A Little Gift Shop
Overlooking
Boston Common

It is not a large shop, but it is a fascinating place to browse in, especially on a pleasant afternoon when the sun pours in, and the little gift-things take on new splendor. It is a shop where birthday and anniversary gift-problems are speedily solved and where you buy something you had not planned on. How could you have? You must see these gift-things before you can even conjure them in your mind. Some folks buy gift-things here now to set aside for Christmas.

Imports from Europe are constantly arriving. They include:

*Leather Novelties, Candlesticks, China Figures,
Danish Pewter, Firewood Boxes, Book-Ends,
Novelties in Metal and Brass*

Seventh Floor

SEVENTH 1 1961

R. H. STEARNS CO
BOSTON

MR. BORAH SEEKS BAN ON GAS WAR

Will Urge Ratification of Geneva Draft Treaty in Coming Senate Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The recent action by the American Legion endorsing the use of poison gas as an instrument of war, will not deter William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, from endeavoring to secure ratification from the Senate of the draft treaty outlawing the method. He declared that he would put the project before the Senate at the coming session.

"I do not know whether the Senate will approve the treaty, but it will certainly get the opportunity of acting on it," Senator Borah said. "I am in favor of the treaty. I believe it is a real stride toward international amity. The only objection I have to it is that it does not go far enough."

Of course in time of war nations resort to every means to defend themselves. It is no doubt true that once in a war a nation who is party to such a treaty as this might disregard it if necessary. But the value of agreements limiting armament and instruments of war is that the chances of war are lessened. I am absolutely satisfied that if in 1914 the European nations had not been heavily armed there would have been no war."

Treaty Bars Use of Gas
The treaty barring the use of poison gas was developed at the conference for the international control of the trade in arms, which met at Geneva in May and June of 1925. The prohibition of the use of gas is contained in a protocol which is an integral part of the Geneva Convention. This protocol contains a declaration by which the contracting powers formally acknowledge the use in war of such methods of destruction has been condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world.

With a view to the acceptance of this provision as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations, the contracting powers, in so far as they are not already parties to treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend it to the use of bacteriological methods in warfare and agree to be bound, as between themselves, according to the terms of their declaration.

The signatories also agree to undertake to do all in their power to induce other states to adhere to the protocol. The protocol goes into force for each power as from the date of the deposit of its ratification. To date no nation has as yet agreed to the protocol.

Followed Washington Conference
The arms control conference grew out of the Washington Naval Limitations Conference of 1921. The success of the effort appealed to the imagination of the world, and the program for limiting armament was extended. Previous to the Geneva convention a conference was held in Rome for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Washington conference to those powers not represented at the meeting in Washington. At this gathering there was considerable discussion about submarines and poison gas.

It was left to the Geneva conference, however, to consider the establishment of a general system of supervision and publicity for the international trade in arms, munitions, and implements of war and to devise a special system for areas where measures of this kind are generally recognized as particularly necessary.

The Geneva conference defined its terms. It then agreed that governments only shall have the right to export and import arms exclusively for war purposes. Even then consignments for export must be accompanied by a license or declaration of the importing Government. Provision is made for publicity of all such movements in the form of regularly published statistics.

BANK PROVES AID TO INSURANCE MEN
Underwriters and Old Colony Officials Co-operate

Closer linking of insurance and trust companies was the general theme underlying a dinner to more than 100 members of the Life Underwriters' Association at the Algonquin club last night. The men were the guests of the Old Colony Trust company, W. Herrick Brown, president.

Among the speakers were Francis R. Hart and F. W. Denio of the trust company, Alex S. Browne, Boston head of the New York Life Insurance company, Edward I. Brown, president of the Boston Life Underwriters Association and Leslie G. McDougal, assistant trust officer of the Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark, N. J.

Increased co-operation and higher standards in all lines of business has been the general tendency during the last few years, declared Mr. Hart.

Illustrated charts on a stereopticon were used by Mr. McDougal who touched on life insurance trusts, the methods of establishing estates, life insurance as an economic factor, and

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other matters relating to the co-operation of the insurance and trust companies.

The need of protection for dependents who, on the receipt of lump sum insurance payments have too often lost through poor investments or in other ways, was outlined by Mr. Alex Brown, who was followed by Mr. Denio. He explained the workings of the bank's trust department in detail.

Edward Brown urged upon his associates the consideration of the trust company's proposition to become better acquainted with its workings and thanked the Old Colony for the co-operation it has already extended to the insurance men.

BOSTON TO TAKE UP WASTE STUDY

Meeting Oct. 21 to Consider Progress Made in Elimination

"Progress in Waste Elimination" is the topic chosen for the fifth annual series of management meetings, which will take place prior to Nov. 1, 123 cities in the United States, the Boston meeting to be at the Hotel Vendome, Oct. 21, at 6 p. m. More than 300 meetings are to be held throughout the country.

Henry S. Dennison of Framingham is honorary chairman of the national movement this year. Darius E. Burchell of the Executive Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is general chairman for the Boston meeting. Many leading business men of Boston have given much time and active support to the movement, which began five years ago, largely on the initiative of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Hoover's comments on these meetings follow: "The subject to be considered is one making the widest appeal to the interest of every one concerned in the health and stability of American business. It will be particularly valuable as giving a proper perspective to waste elimination effort as a whole and the report of results accomplished should add impetus to the work being carried on to reduce the avoidable loss of billions of dollars a year."

Organizations co-operating for the Boston meeting are: Boston Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Research Association, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, American Society Mechanical Engineers, Taylor Society, Society of Industrial Engineers, National Association of Cost Accountants, New England Council, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University School of Business Administration and Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston.

Assisting Mr. Burchell on the committee for the Boston meeting are representatives of each of the organizations co-operating for the meeting. They are: Program committee, M. D. Liming, R. L. Tweedy and E. G. Plowman; committee on arrangements, M. M. Osborne, T. A. Smythe and LeRoy F. Clough; finance committee, Charles F. Ruttenhouse, Sanford E. Thompson and K. D. Fenstrom; publicity committee, T. H. Sanders, Ralph G. Wells and Arthur L. Nelson.

The meeting opens with a dinner, at which Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, will preside. He will be introduced by Mr. Burchell. Speakers and their topics will be: Ray M. Hudson, chief of the Division of Simplified Practice, in the U. S. Department of Commerce, on "Stabilizing Business Through Waste Elimination"; William F. Phillips, manager of the accounting machine department of the Remington Typewriter Company, on "Progress in Waste Elimination"; Prof. Willard E. Freeman of Technology, on "Waste in Advertising."

WOOL WHARFAGE RATE FIXED
Wharfage rates on wool, in bags, handled at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, have been fixed at 50 cents a long ton, until a reclassification is determined, according to Clement A. Norton, superintendent of the pier. The rate was fixed by the Division of Waterways and Public Lands. The rate is retroactive to Oct. 7, and affects large shipments of west coast wool brought to Boston by steamer.

AIRPORT SITES INSPECTED
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—Maj. Ira Longnecker, an officer of the First Corps Area of Boston, made an inspection tour yesterday of the three sites proposed for an airport in this city. No announcement was made as to his preference.

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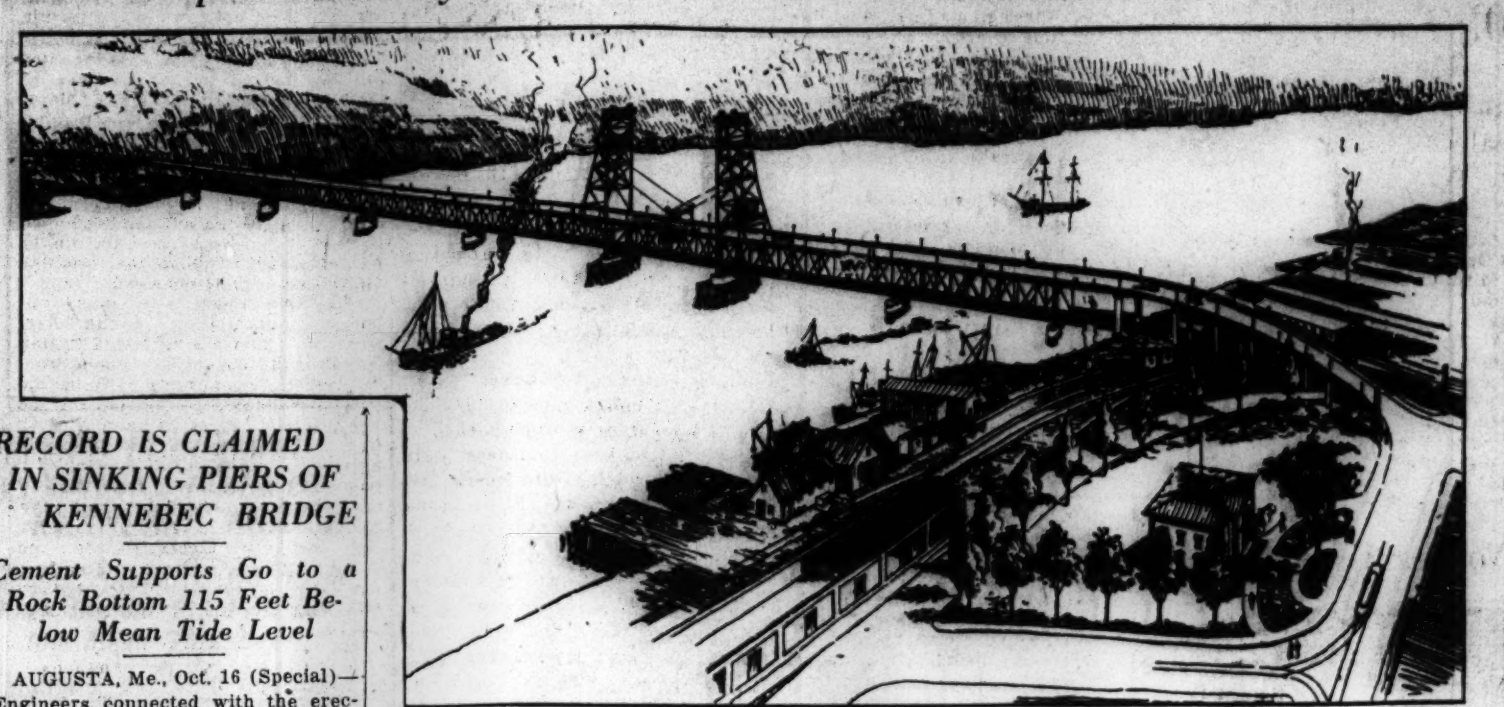
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Soon to Displace the Ferry Service Between Bath and Woolwich Over Kennebec River



Proposed \$3,000,000 Bridge is the Design of J. A. L. Wodell, Consulting Engineer of New York, and is Expected to Be Completed in 1927.

RECORD IS CLAIMED IN SINKING PIERS OF KENNEBEC BRIDGE

Cement Supports Go to a Rock Bottom 115 Feet Below Mean Tide Level

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 16 (Special).—Engineers connected with the erection of the \$3,000,000 bridge which will span the Kennebec River between Bath and Woolwich say that a record is being achieved in sinking the piers to a depth of 115 feet for a solid rock bottom upon which to rest the cement supports.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster yesterday inspected the three piers already nearly completed and was told by C. K. Allen of Kansas, chief engineer, that the depth was the greatest of any bridge foundation work within his knowledge. This opinion was confirmed by New York engineers who have inspected the construction work.

The contract calls for a completed bridge at the end of next year and many difficulties are being overcome daily. Shafte have been dug to the 115-foot depth, and men known as "sand hogs" have worked in brief shifts under heavy air pressure. There are 240 men engaged in the construction work.

Trains will cross on the under section of the bridge, while vehicular traffic will pass on the top. The structure will be a toll bridge for several years.

To make room for one end of the bridge, the old home of William King, first Governor of Maine, has been ordered demolished. This building, an old-fashioned tavern for nearly a century, was officially closed yesterday, when Governor Brewster and a party of guests were served breakfast there at 8:30 o'clock.

FIREMEN ADOPT PLATOON SYSTEM

Boston's firemen today were rejoicing over the announcement by Eugene C. Hultman, fire commissioner, that they are entitled to an hour and a quarter to go home for meals during the 24-hour tour of service, which occurs once a week when they work from 8 to 8, the day they change from day to night duty and vice versa.

The two platoon system which is in vogue today is split up into two watches, one from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and the other from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m. It was provided that only one member in a company be permitted on a meal period at a time. Formerly men were not allowed to leave the station during the 24-hour trick.

WELFARE COURSE OFFERED
Miss Marjorie Warren, case work supervisor for the Family Welfare Society of Boston, is to conduct the course for volunteers offered by the society beginning Oct. 27 in its new building at 41 Hawkins Street.

The class will meet from 2:15 to 3:15 p. m. every Wednesday for eight weeks. Such a course is offered yearly attracting welfare workers from other cities and amateurs who would like to give volunteer service but feel the need of training.

DR. EDDY TO SPEAK AT 4 P. M.
Dr. Sherwood Eddy will speak tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m. at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on "What I Saw in Russia." Dr. Eddy has just returned from a tour abroad and has been widely known as Y. M. C. A. secretary for Asia. The admission is free only by tickets and they may be obtained on application at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. A question period will follow the talk.

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BOSTON SYMPHONY RADIOCAST PRAISED

First Concert Brings Telegrams From Many States

That the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which are being radiocast through Westinghouse Station WBZ and the chain network including WJZ, WGY and WNEB by arrangement with W. S. Quincy, a Boston, New York and Chicago business man, bid fair to prove the outstanding success of the coming radio season, may be attested by the wide acclaim with which the opening concert was received by listeners along the Atlantic seaboard and as far west as the Mississippi River. The first concert, under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, brought forth an unprecedented volume of telegrams, letters and postcards.

During the program which listeners will receive direct from Symphony Hall tonight, Prof. John Marshall will again go on the air to interpret the Symphony program. He will give a sketch of the life of Mozart and familiarize the radio audience with the principal themes of his Kleine Nachtmusik, the opening selection on tonight's program. He will also tell of the life of César Franck, playing portions of his noble Symphony in D minor, and explaining the composer's methods of treating his themes.

During the Symphony intermission, Professor Marshall will illustrate Strauss' symphonic poem, "Till Eulenspiegel," explaining how this humorous music is connected with the Eulenspiegel legend. The novelty on tonight's Symphony broadcast is the tone poem, "Southern Nights," by Alexander Lang Steiner, a young composer, and the radio audience will be informed of the composer's own interpretation of his composition.

"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik".....Mozart
Serenade
"Southern Night".....Steiner
Tone poem for orchestra
"Till Eulenspiegel".....Franck
after the old-fashioned, Roguish "Mannchen"
Symphony in D minor.....Franck

GOLD STAR RECORD READY FOR PRESS

The "Gold Star Record" of Massachusetts men who served in national or state service during the World War is now ready for publication, according to a report filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday by the commission established to provide for the preparation and publication of a suitable

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SCHOOL BOARD IS CRITICIZED

Finance Commission Says It Established New Position Illegally

The Boston School Committee has before it today a report from the Boston Finance Commission charging the committee with illegally causing an entirely unnecessary position, that of sanitary inspector. The commission asked Mayor Nichols, to whom it forwarded the report, as well to direct the city auditor to refuse sanction of the payment of the salary going with this position.

The commission states in its report that the position which was given to John M. Sullivan, brother of Edward M. Sullivan, a member of the school committee, pays \$1324 a year and that the duties of the new place are already performed by the schoolhouse commission and schoolhouse custodian. The report says:

Duties of Office Explained
"The duties of the office are to discover, analyze and prescribe the remedy for unsanitary conditions in the schools. So far as these duties relate to the care and cleanliness of the schools, they duplicate the work of the schoolhouse custodian, his subordinates and other officials who are subject to the jurisdiction of the school committee. So far as they relate to repairs and alterations to improve sanitary conditions, they are a part of the functions of the schoolhouse department and its inspectors."

The school committee may legally appoint an official to perform duties relating to care and cleanliness of school buildings, but under its own rules he must be a member of the force of the schoolhouse custodian. The school committee has no authority to appoint an official to perform the other duties described. Under the statute these duties have been conferred exclusively upon the schoolhouse commission.

"Even if the school committee had the legal right to create this office, it is absolutely unnecessary. Matters requiring repairs and alterations are under the care of the force of inspectors of the schoolhouse department. The rules of the school committee provide that the schoolhouse custodian shall be its executive officer in all matters relating to the care and custody of land and buildings used for school purposes."

Give Supervisory Powers
"They empower him to supervise the local schoolhouse custodians and to make sure that their work is properly done. They also require that principals and teachers in charge of buildings 'shall see that the rules and regulations for the government of custodians and matrons, their assistants and other employees are enforced.' They require school physicians to report to the director of medical inspection in writing any unsanitary conditions they may discover in their respective schools."

The commission's report adds: "After the new office was created, no public notice was given that the place was to be filled and no request was made of the Civil Service Commission to hold a competitive examination. Only one application for this position was received, that being from John M. Sullivan. He alone was considered, and was given the job on Sept. 20 by transfer from the health department."

"Testifying before the Finance Commission, the newly-appointed director of school hygiene admitted that one inspector could not cover all the city schools, and expressed the hope that other inspectors would be appointed. Thus the creation of this office is undoubtedly the first step in the creation of a new division."

WELLESLEY SENIORS LIST MINOR OFFICERS
WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 15 (Special).—The senior class at Wellesley College has announced the election of its minor officers. The president, vice-president, and other major officers were filled in the spring, but certain offices are filled by fall elections.

Frances Radley, Peoria, Ill., is recording secretary; Miss Nancy Southworth, Syracuse, N. Y., corresponding secretary; Miss Dolores Osborne, Arlington, Mass., treasurer; Miss Winifred Edgerton, Langhorne, Pa., debate member; the Misses Elizabeth Cane, Berryville, Va., and Constance Stanton, Indianapolis, Ind., are members of the executive committee. Miss Ruth Nichols, a member of the board of directors of the Hathaway Bookshop, the Co-operative Bookstore.

TEACHERS ENJOY DAY AT RIVERBANK LODGE
Clambake and Conference Vie in Interest

Teachers, superintendents of schools in Massachusetts and members of the Massachusetts Department of Education gathered at Riverbank Lodge, belonging to the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, at Sherborn, today for their annual fall conference and the enjoyment of an old-fashioned clambake on their own estate.

This was the first time that there had been a general gathering of the teachers of the State at the lodge which was opened to them on July 1, last, so the occasion was one of inspection as well as of business and enjoyment. Plans for the development of the place were considered. A tennis court is now in process of construction and a putting green and clock golf course will soon be ready for enjoyment.

It was reported that hundreds of teachers visited the lodge during the summer, many of them staying for several days or weeks. Among them was Miss Olive A. Jones, chairman of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation. An endowment fund has been started. The lodge is to be kept open all winter so that teachers, both active and retired, can stay there during vacation or rest periods. It will be used also for week-end parties. A program of sports and holiday festivities is being arranged.

AMERICAN FORESTERS TO MEET IN NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP).—Several hundred foresters from all parts of the country will gather here for the second annual meeting of the American Forestry Association. Cabinet members, natural scientists and distinguished speakers associated with the forest conservation movement may be present.

Technical papers, of interest only to natural scientists, will be omitted in an effort to popularize the work of the association. This will be the second time in the history that the organization has called a convention for New England, the first being more than 15 years ago in Boston.

POLICE QUOTA NEARLY FILLED
Boston's police quota has been nearly completed by the addition of 61 men to fill vacancies and build up the traffic units. Commissioner Wilson had asked for 300 men. Seventeen divisions were affected by the additions.

The Chimney Corner
8 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Luncheon 12 to 2:30
Dinner 5:30 to 7
Is open to the public. Many are surprised to know that other than club members are admitted. Waiters you help us tell your friends of this place that is second to none in excellence of food.
EMILY GLIDDEN WEBB

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H. P. SAVAGE IS HEAD OF LEGION

Chicago Man Chosen on 21st Ballot—"On to Paris" Now the Call

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (AP)—The 1926 reunion of the American Legion is over.

Wending their way homeward, having completed a busy week at the eighth annual convention, the veterans appeared as of one thought that next year's convention in Paris must be as successful as the one just ended. "See you in Paris next year," was the parting greeting of the Legionnaires as they left for their homes.

While the 1926 convention will long be remembered for its many interesting and entertaining events, it marked the stiffest contest for national commander in the history of the organization.

The Legionnaires balloted 20 times, unable to give any one candidate the necessary number of votes, and it was not until in the midst of the twenty-first ballot that Howard P. Savage, of Chicago, who had been leading throughout most of the balloting was elected.

Named by Acclamation

A few minutes later he was declared the new national commander by acclamation. The previous record for the number of ballots taken was made at the San Francisco convention when the roll was called 11 times.

J. Monroe Johnson of Marion, S. C., was Mr. Savage's principal opponent, and his withdrawal on the twenty-first ballot gave the latter the election. Thomas A. Lee of Kansas, and Jay Williams of South Dakota, were the two other candidates nominated for the highest office in the Legion.

The new Vice-Commanders are J. C. Sims, Marysville, Tenn.; Thomas Dusha, Helena, Mont.; John A. Towne, Waterville, Me.; Stafford King, St. Paul, Minn., and John E. Curtis, Lincoln, Neb. The Rev. Joseph J. N. Wolfe of Philadelphia was elected national chaplain.

The new national Commander

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

CINEMATOGRAFIC problems were discussed recently by the International Congress sitting in Paris, and some of the decisions which can indeed be questioned, and which lend themselves to satire, at any rate show the universal character and the possibilities, desirable and undesirable, of the new international language. One smiles when one is informed that the delegates at the World Motion-Picture Congress pledged themselves not to make "villains" of foreigners. One smiles when one is informed that the same delegates agreed that would-be historical films should respect the ascertained facts of history. Maybe it is impossible to put these resolutions into practice, but it is good that they should be taken. There are certain conventions in literature, as well as in the picture trade, which are perhaps mischievous. Thus it is generally understood that a philosopher must be a Frenchman. There is a type of boulevardier who figures on films of English or American origin who is invariably French. Again, there are recognized fictions regarding the Frenchwoman. Then there is the rather heavy German "villain," and there is the Spanish Don Juan, and the traitor and spy of Central Europe, and the Slavonic trouble-maker, bushy-bearded and unkempt. There is, further, the almond-eyed, soft-footed colored personage who plays a wicked part. Now if the wish expressed in Paris by representatives of many nations is fulfilled, all these lay-figures will be relegated to the lumber room. If an American producer wants a "villain," he must choose an American "villain." If an English producer is to depict a "scoundrel," his "scoundrel" must be English.

Factor in Good Will

Undoubtedly tact is required to prevent misunderstandings between peoples being engendered by the motion-pictures. It will be remembered that Mexico barred the films of an American company because a Mexican had been presented as a dastardly person. Recently Spain was seriously annoyed at a Fairbanks production. Perhaps it is foolish to take these matters to heart, but they should be realized, and the extraordinary reach of the present-day film, and its power of arousing national susceptibilities, should never be forgotten. Some time ago attention was called to the practice of misrepresenting not only foreign countries but one's own country on the screen, and steps were immediately taken to eliminate, for example, scenes showing breaches of the prohibition laws, which might have an unpleasant propagandist purpose in the United States, and give an entirely false picture of America abroad. Certainly one does not desire to push things to extremes, and there are a number of classics of the screen which could not have been produced had the suggested rules been rigorously enforced. It is difficult to suppose, for instance, that any Englishman took exception to "Broken Blossoms" because Griffith is American and the central brutal personage is English. Nevertheless, though there may be exceptions, the rule is worth while. Some of the delegates would have made reservations as to the compulsory nature of the resolution, but in the plenary session there was a unanimous vote. It was agreed on all hands that cinema should be a factor in the promotion of international good will. It was recommended that "the beauties and finer qualities of foreign peoples should be put forward as far as possible," and derogatory representations which might foster mischievous sentiments be banned.

Historical Accuracy

As for the striving for historical accuracy, it is altogether admirable.

served during the war as an officer in the corps of engineers.

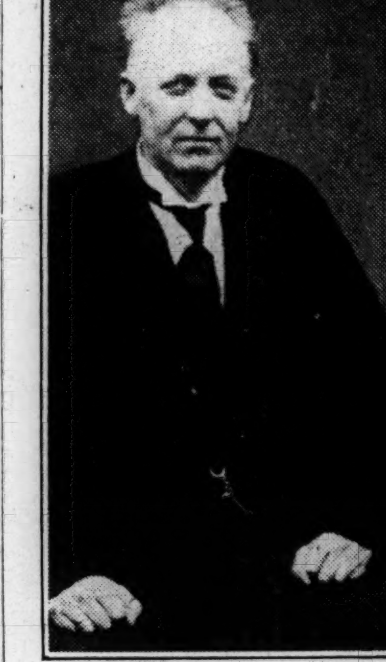
Favor Merchant Marine

Immediately preceding the election of officers the convention completed its routine business by the adoption of committee reports. Included among them was that of the naval committee which urged that "There be no reduction of the enlisted personnel of the navy at this time," and advocated the establishment of a sound policy to insure an adequate merchant marine.

Another contest prevailed in the election of a new president for the women's auxiliary of the Legion, but only four ballots were necessary when Mrs. Adella Wright Macauley, of Menominee, Wis., was declared elected.

The new vice-presidents are: Mrs. J. E. Barcus, Indianapolis; Mrs. W. E. Beals, Seattle; Mrs. Hazel Cheny, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Walter L. Davol, East Providence, R. I., and Mrs. E. C. McGlossen, Lincoln, Neb.

Anti-Saloon League of Norway in Operation



TWO LEADERS OF NEW BODY
Left to Right—The Rev. John M. Wilsford, President, and the Rev. David Ostlund, Secretary, of Powerful New Church Organization.

NORWAY TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Churches Organize Anti-Saloon League to Uphold Present Conditions

OSLO (Special Correspondence)—On Oct. 18 the question of continuing or discontinuing the prohibition of brandy will be determined in Norway.

A dry vote of over 500,000 is needed for a victory of the temperance forces, and the total membership of the old established dry organizations in Norway does not exceed 200,000, of whom probably half are young people who as yet have no right to vote. But during the past few months a powerful organization

has been formed among the Christian churches of Norway, in a way an Anti-Saloon League, which very likely will be the strongest force for upholding the present prohibition. In this organization 16 nation-wide Christian denominations have joined.

Not only the free religious churches, but also the State Church is represented in the movement. Bishop Johan Lund of Oslo, Primate of Norway, and Bishop Peter Hognestad of Bergen are the representatives of the State Church to the Anti-Saloon League.

This accession to the dry forces strengthens the hope that the plebiscite on Oct. 18 will result in a great victory for the drys of Norway. Had the plebiscite taken place during the latter part of 1922, or in the spring of 1924, it would very likely have resulted in the abolition of Norwegian prohibition of brandy. In those years the opponents of prohibition constituted the Government of Norway. The Government, headed by the Hon. Abraham Berge, laid a proposition before the Parliament in 1924, aiming at the abolition of prohibition by act of Parliament.

Parliament Acts

So widespread was the dissatisfaction with Norwegian prohibition then that the Government considered a plebiscite to be unnecessary. However, Parliament did not support the Government's proposal, and voted it down by 85 votes as against 65 in July, 1924, whereupon the Government resigned.

Johan Ludwig Mowinkel formed a new Government, that had as its foremost task to so enforce the brandy ban that the people of Norway could be able to form a judgment whether prohibition should be kept or abolished.

While the Mowinkel Government could not, of course, banish drunkenness entirely from the country, since the law is only a partial ban, very much has been accomplished. The menace of the misuse of medicinal liquor has been abolished. Smuggling, too, has been fought very effectively, and since the fall of 1924 has been under control, as is admitted even by the enemies of prohibition.

One of the chief arguments of the Norwegian wets is the danger of home distilling, and another is the great import of strong wine from other lands, because brandy is not available. Home distilling, however, has not spread very much during the years of prohibition. During 1925, with a strong control and comparatively good enforcement of prohibition, the entire amount of home-distilled liquor confiscated did not amount to more than 3438 liters in the whole country. When this is compared to the great smuggling menace of 1923, when 568,568 liters were confiscated, anyone will see that there is an excellent prospect of bringing home distilling under control.

Foreign Wines

The amount of wine buying from foreign countries is now nearly 8,000,000 liters per year—the total amount of alcohol thus brought into the country is comparatively small when set up against the amount which would be consumed if it were permitted in the country.

The reintroduction of wine into Norway dates from May, 1923, when Parliament faced an ultimatum from three wine-growing countries, France, Spain and Portugal, which demanded that Norway should buy of these countries for what was called "legal use under prohibition" nearly 2,000,000 liters of drinks stronger than 14 per cent alcohol—14 per cent being the figure to which the alcohol limit was raised in 1923 from the wartime limit of 12 per cent. This ultimatum led the Parliament to change the law, so that all drinks with up to 21 per cent of alcohol were allowed. That the opening for strong wine should lessen the effects of the prohibition law was to be expected. At the same time Norway faced a tremendous alcohol smuggling from Germany and Estonia and other lands

which reached its culmination during 1922 and 1923. Moreover, the lack of teeth in the prohibition law led numerous Norwegian physicians during the time to prescribe alcohol for beverage purposes. During 1923 such doctors sold liquor prescriptions for 11,000,000 Norwegian crowns (about \$2,500,000). More than 1,000,000 liters of brandy and other strong drink was sold the same year by the drug stores.

Cases of Drunkenness

The effects on sobriety of all this liquor can be seen by reference to the number of drunkenness offenses. While the yearly average for the nine prohibition years is considerably better than the yearly average for the years preceding prohibition—an average of 37,423 cases as compared with 54,787—the excellent results which followed the strong war-time prohibition during 1917 and 1918 were succeeded by worse and worse results until the drunkenness offenses in 1923, more than double the number of 1918.

The effects of war-time prohibition had been very satisfactory, but when the war came to an end in 1918, the question of restarting the "bolags" (brandy selling companies) was referred to the people in a general plebiscite and gave a dry majority of 181,344 votes.

The brandy bolags have thus been closed now since Dec. 18, 1918. In the year 1924 the Norwegian Parliament passed a law, proposed by the temperance leader, Sven Aarrestad, by which the people of Norway were given the power to decide locally whether they wanted the bolag business in the future or not. The law was a step to woman suffrage, as Norwegian women up to that time had had no vote in any public matter. Now they were given the same right as men as regards the liquor question.

From the time that this law was made effective, in 1925, a hard fight has been carried on against the brandy bolags. Norway will decide on Oct. 18 whether they are to return, and there is every hope that its answer will be a decided negative.

Penal Training

Spread Advised

Protective Penology Outlined to Prison Association by Sanford Bates

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 16 (AP)—Protective penology, described as "punishment plus training," is misunderstood by the police, Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, of Boston, said in an address at the opening session of the annual congress of the American Prison Association.

Mr. Bates, president of the organization, said he believed if this congress of the convention can make a start in the promulgation of "the idea that scientific penology is a protection to society, it will have performed a distinguished public service."

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 16 (Special)—Foremost authorities on penal institutions, moral and welfare work, and crime are in Pittsburgh attending the fifty-sixth congress of the American Prison Association.

More than 1000 delegates attended the opening session, among them being 200 women.

Among the speakers were Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction of Massachusetts, president of the association; Col. William J. Donovan, deputy United States Attorney-General, and Don C. Seltz, associate editor of the Outlook. The conference was opened by an invocation by the Right Rev. Alexander Mann, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bates, in his address, outlined the aims of the American Prison Association, declaring they were: First, for the improvement of the laws in relation to offenses and offenders and the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced; second, the study of the causes of crime, the "nature" of offenders and their social surroundings, the best methods of dealing with offenders and of preventing crime; third, the improvement of penal institutions throughout the country and of their government, management and discipline, including the appointment of boards of trustees and other officials; fourth, the care of and the providing of suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners and especially such as may have given evidence of reformation.

Wire Service Upset

BY AURORA BOREALIS

Brilliant Display Seen After Day of Interruptions

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—A magnetic storm of unusual intensity swept over the northeastern United States and Canada, yesterday, Aurora borealis, or aurora borealis, fireworks, caused earth currents that stopped the operation of telegraph and cable wires entirely for a period, and throughout the day crippled both land and cable services.

Slow transmission of market transactions between Wall Street and London was caused by the magnetic disturbances.

Telegraph experts reported that the disturbance apparently did not go south and west beyond New York, but the fact that wires in this locality were paralyzed at different periods during the day affected messages going to and from all sections of the country, and to foreign countries. For a while nearly every wire in the New York offices of the Associated Press was useless in Canada, and the Canadian press and telegraph companies likewise found their wires seriously affected.

Efforts were made by telegraph experts to work adjustments to meet the frequent changes in earth currents, but aurora borealis worked too fast for human hands.

A vivid display of aurora borealis was visible here shortly before 10 o'clock last night, the beams shooting up toward the zenith across a clear sky.

STATE DRY LAW NEED STRESSED

California's Wright Act Is "Under Fire" but Drys Meeting Wet Attacks

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Why is the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment so desperately anxious to defeat the Wright Prohibition Act in Initiative Measure No. 9?

Here in part is the answer: In the six months ending June 30, 1926, the following has been accomplished by county officials in northern California co-operating with federal aids under the Wright act: Stills seized, 233; spiffs seized, 22,308 gallons; malt seized, 4338 gallons; wine seized, 29,517 gallons; mash seized, 523,767 gallons; places raided, 2259; number of arrests, 2662; autos seized, 35; court prosecutions, 2071; fines imposed, \$434,114; days jail sentence, 13,916; man days for county operatives, 1504; cost for county operatives including auto hire and buys, \$23,105; man days of federal operatives, 1030; paid to prohibition officers, \$10,355; value of property seized, \$1,459,719.

These figures are official, compiled from the records of the United States Prohibition Office for Northern California. They furnish the key to the wet's apprehension as voiced by the "California Minute Man," official organ of the association, California division. The answer to this entire question, the drys are showing, lies in the increasing effectiveness of county co-operation with federal forces in combating bootlegging operations. The success of this work is becoming so pronounced as to endanger not only Canadian and Mexican sources of liquor supply and domestic distilling but the pretended probity of the wet's personal liberty propaganda including the familiar appendage, "no saloons ever."

The wets amaze even many opposed to prohibition by the character of arguments advanced urging repeal of the Wright law. Aside from the referendum argument which the wets are supposed to furnish on the Volstead law, repeal is calculated to free peace officers of a "disagreeable burden, relieving our taxpayers of a tremendous expense" and "nullify the effect of President Coolidge's executive order concerning co-operation between federal, state and county officials." These statements are from an article in the "Minute Man" and intended for wet consumption.

Homesteading in Alberta

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Since the beginning of the present year approximately 198,000 acres of dominion lands have been taken for homesteads in the Edmonton district. The number of those who obtained this land for farming purposes is 1540. These figures are considerably in excess of the number of homesteads filed upon in the corresponding period in 1925.

New York Children Make Ready To Choose Their Favorite Bird

Pupils in Schools Being Helped to Know Many Varieties—Robin and Bluebird Have New Rivals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Down in the East Side, where the only bird of color is the gay, green parrot that sits on the organ grinder's box, the school children cast votes every three years for their favorite bird. Here, too, with impoverished taste, they have headed the list with the robin and bluebird. This year they are getting ready to make a choice once more.

Quite unconsciously the little girl who lives in a "walk-up" flat, on the fourth floor of one of the tenements along a push-cart lane, and who said that she would vote for the sparrow "because it's the only real bird I've ever seen," has been the inspiration for renewed activities this year on the part of the bird study committee of the public schools.

The most systematic study of birds in the history of the public schools in New York began this fall, according to Miss Ellen M. Phillips, chairman of the committee and principal of the John Burroughs School. Seventy teachers are co-operating, and the hope is that at least half of the 1,000,000 pupils in the public schools will vote next spring at the bird polls.

A prominent manufacturer has promised to make 200,000 sets of colored pictures of birds to be distributed according to the bird calendar which the committee has prepared for study in the schools.

The American Museum of Natural History is sending the stuffed reproductions of the birds under consideration every month. Lantern slides, too, to show the birds in their habitats, are being provided.

Some of the schools have a musical record which gives the calls of the birds. The New York Zoological Garden and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden are also co-operating. Meanwhile, the children are collecting everything they see of birds in papers and magazines and filling scrapbooks with them. Some of them are building bird-houses.

"It is our desire to keep this bird study from being a textbook affair," Miss Phillips said. "Rather, we are trying to develop new sources of pleasure among the children in New York's public schools. We are thinking forward to the time when these same pupils will be working, and of the eight hours' leisure time which they will have every day. It is those hours for which there should be preparation, we believe, and this year now in bird study will bring a full return in happiness later on, we feel sure."

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150 of these Zarif Ali rugs in the large sizes, provide a rare opportunity to secure luxurious floor coverings of liberal dimensions at exceedingly moderate prices—

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New York

10

REPORT OF
STATE BUILDING AND LOAN EXAMINER

I hereby certify that I have examined the various securities held by the Home Building and Loan Company and found its business conducted in a sound and conservative manner, and that the provisions of the Florida State Law, including the requirement of a reserve, have been fully complied with. This statement of assets and liabilities gives an adequate and fair presentation of the Company's affairs.

(Signed) R. H. ADAMS, State Building and Loan Examiner.

8% The Home Building and Loan Company has been in business over five years and has the proud record of not having lost a dollar, not having foreclosed a mortgage, and not withdrawing on demand and has always paid a 8 per cent dividend, payable 2 per cent quarterly. The Company can now pay of \$110.00 for every \$100.00 invested with it.

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NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

7c

| INDUSTRIALS | | Low | High |
|----------------------------|--|--------|--------|
| Sales in hundreds | | 117 | 117 |
| 110 Ala. Ut So R pt. 117 | | 117 | 117 |
| 1 Alpha. Port. Cem. 38 1/2 | | 38 1/2 | 38 1/2 |
| 160 Am. Alcoh Co. 115 | | 115 | 115 |
| 1 Am. E. Products 22 1/2 | | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 1 Am. Gas & El. 99 1/2 | | 97 1/2 | 98 |
| 2 Am. Gas & El. pt. 54 | | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| 1175 Am. Lt & Tr. 208 1/2 | | 208 | 208 |
| 1 Am. Rayon 14 1/2 | | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| 2 Am. Seat vt. pt. 36 1/2 | | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| 2 Am. Superpower B 29 | | 29 | 29 |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 5 | Am W P pt vtc. | 20% | 30 | 30% |
| 10 | Am W P pt vtc. | 20% | 30 | 30% |
| 5 | Associated G & E | 34% | 34% | 34% |
| 12 | Atlantic P. Co. | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 3 | Atlantic P. Co. | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 3 | Bilco Co. | 22% | 22 | 22 |
| 4 | Blyn Shce | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 | Borden Co new | 41% | 41% | 41% |
| 3 | Brill Corp A | 41% | 41% | 41% |
| 3 | Brill Corp B | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| 2 | Brooklyn City RR | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| 150 | Bucyrus Co. | 26 | 22% | 22% |
| 11 | C G Spr & new | 11% | 10% | 11% |
| 10 | Celluloid Co pr. | 62% | 62% | 62% |
| 10 | Celotex Co | 37% | 37% | 37% |
| 10 | Celotex Co pr | 94 | 95% | 94 |
| 6 | Centrif Pipe Corp | 18% | 18% | 18% |
| 1 | Chic Nip Mfg & C | 43% | 43% | 43% |
| 1 | Chic Nip Mfg BT | 31% | 31% | 31% |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|------|------|
| 8 | Comwlth Pw | ... | 35% | |
| 1 | Com Pow pt | ... | 35% | |
| 135 | Com Pow war | ... | 52% | 52% |
| 12 | Cons Gas&El Balt. | ... | 51% | 51% |
| 8 | Cons Laundry Co | ... | 21% | 21% |
| 1 | Copelrod Prod A wv | 12% | 12% | |
| 2 | Courtside Ind | ... | 34% | |
| 4 | Curtiss Aero&M pt | ... | 16% | 16% |
| 1 | Curtiss Aero&M pt | 82 | 82 | |
| 11 | De Forest Rad vtc | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 162 | Du Pont de N new | 162 | 159% | 160% |
| 6 | Dubilier C&R new | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | Dynalene | ... | 10 | 9% |
| 1 | Eaton | ... | 10 | 9% |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------|------|------|
| 12 | Elac B&Bsh | 67% | 66% | 67 |
| 110 | Elac B&Bsh pt. | 106% | 106% | 106% |
| 12 | Elac Invst | 37% | 37% | 36% |
| 12 | Elate Wette A | 37% | 37 | 37% |
| 2 | Esgey Mot Co | | | |
| 12 | Esgey Mot | 139 | 139 | 139 |
| 2 | Fed Purchase A | 31% | 31 | 31% |
| 3 | Found Co Frgn | | | |
| 10 | Fox Thea A | 24% | 24% | 24 |
| 8 | Freshman Co (C) | 32% | 32% | 32% |
| 150 | Galveston Hou El | | | |
| 2 | Gard Corp | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| 11 | Gen Bak Cap A | 51% | 50% | 56% |
| 11 | Gen Bak Cp | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 11 | Gen Cream | 40 | 40 | 40 |

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| 7 Offette Saf Raz | 94% | 94% | 94% |
| 1 Glen Alden Col | 176% | 176% | 176% |
| 5 Goodyr Tire & R | 31% | 31% | 31% |
| 5 Happings CndyStA | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| 1 Hapns C St Fdrs | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| 2 Hazeltine Corp | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 Hellman Inc pf. | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 3 Hires (CE) Co. | 22% | 22% | 22% |
| | 24% | 24% | 24% |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 Indust Rayon A. | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| 1 Johns Manville | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| 54 Leh Pow Sec nw. | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| 6 Le V Coal Co cts | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 110 Liby O Sheet | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 7 Middle West Util | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 6 Moh & Hud Pow | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 Hohwk Val new. | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Reburr | 104 | 104 | 104 |

State Laws.

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| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 Nat Elec Pow A | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 1 Nat P & Lt pt | 101 1/2 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Nat Pub Serv A | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 Nelson Corp (H) | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| 20 New Jersey Zinc | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 |
| 15 Northeastern Pwr | 16 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| 6 Nor Ohio Pr | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| 2 No States Pr A | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 Ohio Fuel Corp. | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 Pac Steel Boiler .. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 7 Pa Ohio Securities .. | 9 | 8% | 8% |
| 1 Pk Barth & Co vtc | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2 Proctor & Gamble. | 156 1/4 | 155 1/4 | 156 1/4 |
| 5 Puget Sound P< | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 3 Rand Kardex Bur. | 42 | 41 1/2 | 42 |
| 30 x Realty Assn Bkl. | 192 | 195 | 195 |

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|----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 6 | Reo Motor Car | 194 | 194 | 194 |
| 5 | Rickenbkr Mo Co | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | St Regis Paper | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 4 | Servel Corp dI | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 | Sierra Pac Elec | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 20 | Singer Mfg | 360 | 360 | 360 |
| 14 | Southeast P&L | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 2 | So P&L war | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 3 | | 67 | 67 | 67 |

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| 1 Steel Co Canada, 1907 | 107 | 107 | |
| 3 Stutz Motor | 114 | 16% | 16% |
| 4 Swift Internat .. | 18 | 17% | 18 |
| 1 Timken Detroit A 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 7 Trans L Day P .. | 84 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 Trans L Day P .. | 104 | 104 | 105 |

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| Sales (In hundrede) | High | Low | Low |
|---------------------|------|-----|-----|
| 1 Carolina Pw&L 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 33 Cities Serv Co | 66 | 66 | 66 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------|------|------|
| 29 | U S L & H new | 11% | 11% | 11% |
| 2 | U S L & H new | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 3 | U S L & H new | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 | Unidac, Inc. 7/14 | 37% | 37% | 37% |
| 1 | Unidac, Inc. 7/14 | 37% | 37% | 37% |
| 81 | Warner Bros. | 45% | 40% | 42% |
| 3 | Wesson Oil & S. | 53 | 52 | 53 |
| 1 | Yellow Am. & S. | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 1 | Yellow Taxi NY. | 12% | 12% | 12% |
| STANDARD OILS | | | | |
| 1 | Can Textiles 41 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 | Cuban Text 7/14 | 111% | 111% | 111% |
| 3 | Cudahy Pack 6/14 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | Ded. City 6/14 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 3 | Duke Price 6/14 | 102% | 102% | 102% |
| 1 | Eas. Term 7/14 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 | Elec Refrig 7/14 | 87% | 87% | 87% |
| 1 | Ex. Ref. Sup. 7/14 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | New Cal 14 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 1 | New Con Cop 5/14 | 85% | 85% | 85% |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| 3 Anglo Am Oil, 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% |
| 1 Anglo-Am Oil vto | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 6 Continental Pipe | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 110 Continental Pipe | 107 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 Eureka Pipe Line | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 110 Gbl Sng Oil p/f nw | 48% | 48% | 48% |
| 5 Humble Oil & Ref | 34% | 34% | 34% |
| 110 Imperial Oil Canada | 34% | 34% | 34% |
| 53 Internal Pet | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| 1 New York Transit | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 100 New York Transit | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 Ohio Riv Ed | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 Ohio Steel 66 41 | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| 2 Penn Am Pet | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 100 Phil Ed 58 | 102% | 102% | 102% |
| 100 Phil Ed 58 54 56 | 102% | 102% | 102% |
| 100 Phil Ed 58 54 56 | 102% | 102% | 102% |
| 8 Schluter 6s w/25 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 13 Serval Corp 6s | 71 | 70 | 70 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Prairie Pine Line..... | 124% | 124% | 124% |
| 110 | Solar Refining | 195 | 195 | 195 |
| 50 | Stan Oil of C. P. | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 50 | Stan Oil of C. P. | 31 | 30% | 30% |
| 110 | Stan Oil of O. Nf..... | 183% | 183% | 183% |
| 7 | Vacuum Oil | 94% | 94% | 94% |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| 1 | Argo Oil | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| 1 | Barb Oil | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| 3 | Carib Syndicate | 16% | 16% | 16% |
| 1 | Chlorine | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| 45 | EOE P&H w/23.94 | 94% | 94% | 94% |
| 25 | So Gas 84% 3% | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| 1 | Std Oil Nf 61% 53.16% | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Std Oil of C. P. | 97% | 97% | 97% |
| 1 | US Rubber 63% 32.10% | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 3 | do 61% 37 | 101% | 101% | 101% |
| 3 | do 61% 38 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | do 61% 40 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 9 | Wabash 81% 37.76 | 94% | 94% | 94% |
| 31 | Warner P16% 28 110% | 109 | 109 | 109 |

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|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|
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| 6 Gulf Refining | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 7 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 8 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 9 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 10 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 11 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 12 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 13 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 14 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
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| 25 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 26 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 27 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 28 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 29 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
| 30 Gulf Oil Co. | 100% | 83% | 100% |
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| Venezuelan Pet. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 7 Stem & Hal | 7 | 35 | 101 | 101 |
| Yukon & Yukon C | 26 | 26 | 26 | 5 T Ir & S | 5 | 75 | 102 | 102 |
| Wilcox Oil&G | 26 | 26 | 26 | 5 T. Leon | 5 | 74 | 102 | 102 |
| | | | | 61 U S Wk A | 6 | 54 | 98 | 98 |
| | | | | 35 Westp U | 3 | 54 | 92 | 92 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Copper Range | 14 | 14 | 14 | | | | | |
| 5 Cresson Gold | 24 | 24 | 24 | | | | | |
| 5 Hedia Min | 15 | 15 | 15 | | | | | |
| 89 Kay Copper | 89 | 89 | 89 | | | | | |
| 2 Nipissing Mines | 54 | 54 | 54 | | | | | |
| 5 Noranda Mines | 18 | 18 | 18 | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 21 | Gen Sigs O 7s 20 | 834 | 834 | 834 | Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin C |
| 2 | Gatin Vul 5s 56 | 934 | 934 | 934 | Company declared the regular quar |
| 4 | Gen Pet 6s 28 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | dividend of \$1.50 a share on the p |
| 2 | Gen Pet 6s 28 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | ferable Nov. 1 at stock of reg |
| 2 | Havana E 5s 56 | 914 | 914 | 914 | Oct. 20. |
| 15 | Ill Cent R R 4 1/2s | 964 | 964 | 964 | California Packing declared the reg |
| 1 | Indep Oil 6 1/2s 21 | 974 | 974 | 974 | dividend of \$1.50 a share on Dec. |
| 1 | Ind Int 6s 56 | 954 | 954 | 954 | Dec. 15 at stock of record of reg |
| 18 | Ind P&L 6s 56 | 1024 | 1024 | 1024 | McIntyre Porcupine Mines declared |
| 1 | Int Gr Nor 5s 56 | 954 | 954 | 954 | regular quarterly 25c dividend, paya |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Atlanta | 87 | 87 | |
| 2 | 1 Key Tel Pa | 85 | 89 | 87 1/2 |
| 3 | 1 Leh Pr S 6 A | 76 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| 4 | 1 Lb. McN & L | 73 1/2 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | 1 Lb. McN & L | 73 1/2 | 98 | 98 |
| 6 | 1 Mont W Prp | 54 1/2 | 98 | 98 |
| 7 | 2 Nat P&L 6 1/2 | 78 | 98 | 98 |
| 8 | 2 Soter Gold | 72 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 9 | 2 Soter Gold | 72 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 10 | 2 Tech | 72 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 11 | 2 Tonopah Belmont | 26 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| 12 | 1 Utah Asp Min | 6 | 6 | 6 |

| DOMESTIC BONDS | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| (Sales in \$1000) | | | |
| 4 Allied Packer 6s/39 | 67% | 67% | 67% |
| 14 Aluminum 7s/33 | 105% | 105% | 105% |
| 17 AmGen 6 1/2s B/34 | 105% | 101 | 101 |
| 17 AmGen 6 1/2s B/34 | 105% | 101 | 101 |
| 4 AmGen 6 1/2s B/34 | 99% | 97% | 97% |
| 4 AmGen 6 1/2s B/34 | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| 11 AmWat 7s/36 | 97% | 96% | 96% |
| 11 AmWat 7s/36 | 97% | 96% | 96% |
| 1 Apple 6 1/2s B/34 | 95% | 94% | 94% |
| 1 Apple 6 1/2s B/34 | 95% | 94% | 94% |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 4 Asso G&M 32 85 100 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | |
| 4 Asso Sim Hw 6 1/2 23 37 1/2 | 97 | 97 1/2 | |
| 1 Beaver Board 25 48 | 98 | 98 | |
| 2 Bell Tel Can 5 1/2 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | |
| 3 Boston M 6 3/4 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | |
| 2 Brunner Turb 1 1/2 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| 2 Can Nat 3 1/2 86 111 | 111 | 111 | |

Domestic
as foreign shipments of
n, Wool, Leather
and other merchandise

Financed by
Letters of Credit

y & Co. The Kidder, Peabody

865 **Acceptance Corporation**
New York Capital \$10,000,000

*Our October
Investment Review*

TEMENT
condition of
banks fol-
NE
Oct 2

\$37,493,330
 629,099,000
 5,423,546,000
 48,010,000
 608,751,000
 7,698,00
 10,650,000
 193,444,000

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Timken Roller Bearing

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& WEEKS**
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55,070,000

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income of
depreciation
quarter, is
\$1000 no-par
\$1.00, or \$1.04
quarter, and
the third

Invest Your

Surplus
in Our Certificates
We Have Always Paid

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 Last Change
 104 + 1 1/2
 53 3/4 - 3/8
 55 3/4 + 1/4
 69 + 1
 60 1/2 - 1/2
 43 1/2 - 1/2

8% Dividends
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Information Sent Upon Request
The
Miami Building & Loan Assn

41% + 3/4
116 1/4 + 3/4
5 1/4 + 3/4
64 1/4 - 1 1/4
58 + 3/4
52 3/4 - 3
1 3/4 - 1/4
32 3/4 - 3/4
2 1/4 - 1/4

45 N. E. 1st Ave. MIAMI, FLA.

WE HAVE ALWAYS PAID

8% COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

**The Commonwealth
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a building and loan association in

MIAMI, FLORIDA

has never lost a dollar; has not a loss to that it would discount a single penny; increased its assets 299% in 1932. U. S. State supervision and control. Earnings exempt up to \$300 annually. Circular upon request.

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of Every Description

105 Water Street Bus
Telephone Main 5760

115 Broadway New Y
Telephone Rector 1163

104% - 1/4
57 1/2 - 1 1/2
52 1/2 - 3
107 1/2 - 1 1/2
33 - 1 1/4
46 1/2 - 1 1/4
136 1/2 - 8%
127 1/2 ...

FALL RIVER CLOTH
MART QUIET, WITH
PRICE TREND OF

FALL RIVER Mass. Oct. 16 (S)

96%+ %
16-11%
68%-1%
29%
9%-7%
31%-4%
84-4
48-1%

| | |
|---------|--|
| 36¼-1¾ | Recent prices are paid for a much larger volume with the cotton market about to be stabilized, intimating by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. |
| 36 + ½ | At the moment, buyers evidence disinclination to meet local ask prices in view of the drastic cut which |
| 90 - ¼ | |
| 103½+1¾ | |
| 39¼-¾ | |
| 73 - ½ | |
| 15½+¾ | |
| 20¼-¾ | |

100 — 8
93 — 3½
81 + 2
52 + ½
48½ — 8
3½ + 1
11½ + ¾
20½ — ¼

has been made by the southern mills during the week. The South has reduced prices a full cent in many instances since the break in the cotton market, but local textile corporations have shaded quotations only one-eighth of a cent at the most.

35 1/4 - 1 1/4 Sales for the week are in the vic-
80 1/4 - 1 1/4 ity of 70,000 pieces, about the same
113 1/4 - 1 1/4 as last week. The business shows
101 that spot goods are still scarce.
148 1/4 - 1 1/4 Demand has been mainly for 3
124 1/4 - 1 1/4 inch, low-counts. 38 1/2-inch and 3
67 - 1/2 inch constructions. 27-inch goods are

| | | |
|--------|---------|--|
| 32 | — 1/2 | steens. In the 36-inch styles, 44x |
| 24 1/2 | — 1 | 9:20s, sold freely at 4 1/2 cents, and |
| 42 | — 1 | 32x28s, at 3 1/2 cents. |
| 25 1/2 | — 1 1/2 | In the narrower goods, 27-inch |
| 53 1/2 | — 1 1/2 | 64x80s, brought 5 1/2 cents, and 66x55 |
| 26 | — | 4 1/2 cents. Sales have been reported |
| 57 | — 1 1/2 | of 56x44s at 4 cents. Of the wide |
| 4 | — | |

18 1/2-19 1/2 constructions, 39-inch, 40x32s, sold
 89-1 4 1/2 cents, and 56x44s at 6 cents.
 9 1/2-10 1/2 Trading in satens was largely con-
 60 fined to the 37 1/2-inch, 64x104, 4:3
 19-20 for which 12 cent was the price of
 15 1/2-16 1/2 futures, with spots bringing 12
 27 1/2-28 1/2 cents.
 26 1/2-27 1/2
 53 1/2-54 1/2

Today's quotations on standard size
are: 38½-in., 64x60s, 7½c; 29-in.
56x44s, 6c; 27-in., 64x60s, 5½c; 27-in.
56x52s, 4½c; 25-in., 56x44s, 4c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET
LONDON, Oct. 16—Money today

last week, 4 1/4 per cent; discount rates, short bills 4 1/4 per cent; three months' bills 4 1/4 per cent.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The pending election in New York presents problems that may well perplex many voters.

The Strength of Ogden Mills

As befits the Empire State, the candidates are nearly all men of national reputation, and in at least two cases the course of national politics in the next presidential election will be materially affected by their success or failure next month. Under normal conditions, the nation, outside of New York, would be chiefly interested in the senatorial contest in which the veteran Senator Wadsworth is striving to overcome the handicap which his advocacy of the nullification of the Constitution of the United States imposes upon him. Indeed, the defiantly "wet" attitude of this candidate, and the fact that besides an equally "wet" Democratic nominee he has a definitely dry opponent in the person of the Independent Republican, Judge Franklin W. Cristman, has led to the concentration of the attention of the country upon that contest.

But the struggle for the governorship is of almost equal national importance. The Democratic nominee, "Al" Smith, is the hope and reliance of the forces of liquor throughout the nation. A more practical nullifier even than Wadsworth, he withdrew all state aid from the federal forces attempting to enforce the prohibition law in New York. By precept and example he encourages those who would bring back the saloon to power. Already he is promising—perhaps it were better to say menacing—aspirant for the next Democratic presidential nomination. Success this year would vastly enhance his prestige and his chances.

The Republican opponent of Governor Smith is Representative Ogden Mills. The traditional cowardice of politicians which so seldom permits of a direct issue being drawn in a campaign eliminates the issue of prohibition as between these two nominees. For Mr. Mills is little less wet than is the Governor. On that vexed question of statecraft he relinquishes personal judgment, saying that he will be guided by the referendum which the voters will act upon in November. As the dyes of the State are deliberately ignoring the referendum, there remains little question as to the direction his guidance will take.

Therefore so far as the liquor question is concerned there is little choice between the two gubernatorial candidates. There are many other reasons, however, which will lead voters of independent thought and patriotic purpose to cast their ballots for Mr. Mills. In his campaign that gentleman has manifested a knowledge of state issues and a pertinacity for pressing them that has obviously disconcerted the hitherto confident Democratic Governor. His searching inquiries into state finances, his assault upon the bonding plan, his shrewd probing into the political activities of certain boards and commissions have awakened voters who had long been lulled by the persistent claim that Smith was the best of all possible governors. Somehow New Yorkers had settled down to the belief that the best vote getter must necessarily be the best governor. Mr. Mills is shaking this conviction rudely.

The revelations of the past ten days as to huge corruption funds paid that conscienceless corporations may furnish the people of New York City with adulterated and impure milk are counting with the voters. No one has charged Smith with personal corruption, but he is admittedly the creation and the champion of the greatest force for political corruption the United States has ever known. In persistently emphasizing the bonds which tie "Al" Smith to Tammany Mr. Mills has chosen a most effective method of attack. It might further be pointed out that it is a pity the Democratic nominee is so sentimentally eager to regain "pure" wines and beers for New York toppers that he has had no time to enforce the laws intended to secure pure milk for the babes of New York.

Mr. Mills' personal character, his record in Congress and the nature of his campaign leave no question as to his eminent fitness for the governorship. Another fact which should appeal especially to independent and Democratic voters is that his success would help to avert from the next presidential campaign an issue which has no place in politics, but which will inevitably become paramount should Governor Smith's presidential ambitions be given a new impetus.

While it may be admitted that the position of the trustees under whose direction the street railways of Boston and vicinity are being operated in declining to extend the Boylston Street subway is defensible, it is made convincingly apparent that the particular form of state regulation and control under which the trustees function is entirely unsatisfactory. As to the imperative need, because of increasing surface traffic problems, for this and similar improvements in Greater Boston's transit facilities, there is no doubt. At Governor Square, at the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, under and beyond which it is urged that the subway be extended the short distance west from the point at Kenmore station where it now ends, serious traffic congestion delays thousands of street railway patrons and other thousands of users of automobiles from early morning until late at night.

In Charlestown also, within the city limits, a problem only slightly less serious exists because of the encroachment of the present antiquated elevated railway structure on streets which are used as main arteries of travel by automobiles and motorbuses. Similar extensions of the subways are hopefully urged by business men and residents in other sections where changed conditions make relief for surface traffic desirable or imperative. There is no division of opinion, apparently, regarding the need which exists. Neither, it would seem, is there divergence regarding the means which should be adopted in the emergency. But the movement for relief is blocked, almost at its inception, by the announcement that those who are acting in the dual capacity of protectors of the public right and of the interests of stockholders do not feel that they are warranted in authorizing the expenditure of the money to meet the considerable cost entailed.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

The present average cost of service on Boston's street car lines paid by patrons is admitted to be nine cents. That is a high enough price, it would seem, to provide, even after paying dividends upon stock that was not at a premium before the lines were taken over by the trustees, for necessary operating expenses and for equipment of a better quality than that now utilized. It is not insisted that the net earnings of the system after allowing for fixed expenditures are sufficient to meet the cost of such subway extensions as should be authorized. But this does not justify the absolute blocking of such improvements for an indefinite period. If the trustees feel that they are without authority to proceed, the sooner action is taken to revise the method of control and operation the better.

At present, it seems, Boston has a form of state regulation and control of its street railway system which is subservient to the interests of private stockholders. It may be that the time has come for the people to decide whether to turn the properties back to the owners of the equities in them or to take them over, as they have the power to do by proper procedure. The impasse which has been reached, if the decision of the trustees is to be accepted as final, should not be permitted to continue indefinitely.

That there are disadvantages, especially from the consumer's point of view, in the construction of a great European steel trust, can hardly be denied; but that the advantages of a Franco-German rapprochement, based upon a community of economic interests, far outweigh the disadvantages, seems to be obvious. No surprise was felt by many at the successful conclusion of the long negotiations, for the probability of such an outcome has constantly been spoken of, not merely during the last few months, but during the last few years. Even when relations between France and Germany appeared to be at their worst, the ultimate necessity of an accord was clearly seen.

It is perhaps curious, regarded superficially, that during the Premiership of M. Poincaré the final steps toward Franco-German agreement were taken. M. Poincaré had distinguished himself by his occupation of the Ruhr, and was looked upon as the implacable adversary of Germany. Such a conception was shortsighted. The Ruhr occupation itself was logically directed to the goal that has now been reached. The tactics were perhaps mistaken, but M. Poincaré's action was based upon the realization of the need for an exchange of coal and iron. It was, not by coercion that the objective could be attained. Germany refused to enter into a bargain except as a free agent.

Germany is now a free agent, and the industrialists of the two countries, together with the industrialists of Belgium and Luxembourg, have signed their pact. It may be that the Economic Locarno, as it has been called, will have more solid consequences than sentimental effusions which are sometimes suspect and sometimes ephemeral.

Certainly, it would be wrong to minimize the remarkable work that has been accomplished by statesmen who approached the problem of re-establishing good relations from its abstract side. They created an atmosphere which was favorable and indispensible. They destroyed prejudices and eliminated animosities. Yet it was not enough, in the present circumstances, to promote friendly feelings. Those friendly feelings, which might be at the mercy of an untoward incident, had to be converted into a more tangible alliance. Peace between France and Germany had to be cemented, in the opinion of many European thinkers, by economic accords which would put an end to competition, to rivalry of interests. That is why there is general satisfaction at a rapprochement which seems to guarantee Franco-German co-operation.

In some quarters doubts are entertained. England does not belong to the consortium, and men like Léon Blum are asking whether a Franco-German entente in these conditions will not be taken as directed, in some sense, against Great Britain. Before the war, there was from time to time an attempt to construct a continental bloc which would have been somewhat anti-English. But today great changes have been registered, and it is generally acknowledged that an understanding between two countries is not necessarily to be treated as a gesture of hostility toward a third country. Both from France and from Germany have come explicit assurances on this point.

England is unquestionably on better terms with Germany than it has been for many years. France has obtained immense benefits from its association with its neighbor across the Channel and does not for a moment contemplate the destruction of the old alliance. Whenever England expresses the desire to participate in the economic arrangements of the Continent, no

opposition will be forthcoming. On the contrary, England will be welcomed. There are a number of reasons against British participation in the immediate future. There are questions of wages, of industrial disturbances, of inability to forecast the future, of prices and of markets, which would seem naturally to exclude Great Britain until conditions have become more settled. But there is no desire on the part of the Continent for the exclusion of England, and there is no desire to institute an economic war against England. Sooner or later, this matter will adjust itself.

As for the interests of the consumers, M. Loucheur has expressed the hope that the Franco-German group will not be animated by the idea of realizing the largest possible profits; but nevertheless, he believes that the governments should be vigilant and exercise control. He would not have unnecessary state interference, but exaggerated liberty may quickly lead to abuses. Certainly, some moderating influence is desirable. It is suggested that there should be a superior committee, composed of economists, consumers and producers of the interested countries, correcting by the guarantees which it offers the tendency toward an elevation of prices which might declare itself.

The experiment is in any case extremely important, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the defects and dangers of an international consortium will be foreseen and provided against; and that, on the other hand, the possibilities of a durable Franco-German friendship, founded not only on sentiment but on common interests, will help toward the consolidation of European peace.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

To hurdle across argumentative barriers and reach hasty conclusions about such a matter would hardly be discreet. But let behavior be this or that, official music in America is no longer a project but a realized fact, brought about by the gift to the Library of Congress known as the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation; and what is thus far a fact may conceivably become so still farther. Technically, perhaps, the members of the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels provided an exhibit of aural music, and in that way did what was appropriate to the activities of a library. But they also gave a concert, before an audience of guests invited from representative schools and studios throughout the country.

A program, then, of serious works was presented by a serious group of players, in the highest interests of music; and presented officially. Precisely these interests have lacked in the United States a rallying point; in particular those pertaining to music education. They have not found it in any university. They are not finding it, apparently, in any conservatory, however amply furnished with funds.

The problem may be described as one of adjustment between motion and rest. Music, in order to thrive, needs to go a-gadding. The pro Arte visit illustrates that. At the same time, music must have, in order to exist at all, a place from which to start and to which to return. Dependent, more than any other art, on the steamship and the railway train, it demands, for what reason not even philosophers seem to know, a permanent, significantly located, yes, an official, abiding-place. Wherefore, the next step in the progress could imaginably be the establishment in Washington of something which has long been shaping in congressional bills—a National Conservatory of Music.

More monuments to peaceful accomplishments rather than so many to war victories in the future, as predicted by the president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association at the unveiling of a tablet to commemorate the first railroad in the United States at East Milton, Mass., is a radical thought in the right direction.

According to a recent edict promulgated by the College Entrance Examination Board, "it is me" is good English. And to think of the time we have devoted so patiently to correcting the juvenile members of the family!

If General Gathy continues to command such a large army of American voters, General Minotry will vanquish General Majority, in the opinion of General Dawes.

If you are not quite sure which generation you belong to, here is a test: Does "the defeat of Tilden" suggest 1926 or 1876 to you?

Old Dobbin of former days differed from the family fiver in that it was easier to start him in cold weather than in hot.

Strange as it may seem, the poorest writer generally gets the largest percentage of returns.

By the time a man learns to keep silent he knows much that is worth saying.

A practical man is the upholsterer: he's always getting down to brass tacks.

Too often the mark a person wishes to make in the world is the dollar mark.

Being struck by a happy thought never hurt anybody.

Farm relief usually comes after the evening chores are done.

Happiness at work comes from working, not shirking.

Wet fancies fade before dry facts.

Random Ramblings

Random Ramblings

Random Ramblings

Random Ramblings

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Random Ramblings

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Lesson From a Century Ago

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Some who might be inclined to believe those who claim to see in prohibition merely a latter-day fad, lacking the stability of old-time institutions, may be interested to read of the remarkable stand for temperance taken many years ago by a former president of a large manufacturing company now sending their products practically all over the civilized world. This concern has recently published a book entitled "The Collins Company, Collinsville, Conn., U. S. A. One Hundred Years." In it is the following:

Mr. Collins was a determined enemy of strong drink. Distilleries were numerous in his day, but he set out to make and keep Collinsville sober and never gave up the fight. He bought at least two old-time taverns and one drug store to stop sales. . . . In the deeds which he gave to those who bought their own places was the condition of forfeiture to the purchaser upon the property for the liquor business. Stunned heads can do tremendous damage in any industry, and there can be no question that this insistence on sobriety has helped greatly toward the company's progress and the community's well-being.

In this book is also given an example of how this same Mr. Collins settled certain labor troubles with which he was confronted. It reads: In 1833 business conditions made a cut in wages unavoidable. The step was taken with reluctance, but it brought out one of the most notable occurrences in the company's history. The men had addressed a "respectful remonstrance" to the management, in which they had replied in part: "I am particularly pleased with the candid, manly course which you have pursued. I am proud of the fact that we are mentioned far and wide as an example of what manufacturing communities may be in the liquor business. Instead of such disorderly and disgraceful conduct as we hear of, our men have been assembling quietly, not at a tavern to heat their blood and warp their judgments with grog, but with business conduct in a truly republican town-meeting style. . . . The welfare and happiness of this village can only be promoted effectually and permanently by such judicious management of our business as will enable us to meet all our engagements. We cannot afford to pay such prices as we have paid. If you think you can commence work under the new tariff with better courage after a holiday or a game of ball, you can take next Monday and enjoy yourselves."

The men's reply is no less fine. It expresses "entire satisfaction" and their resolution to go on cheerfully with their duties, "having been treated with such frankness and good feeling." (Letter written in 1833.) A little of the reasonable and kindly sense of things shown in the foregoing would do much to help labor conditions today. M. K. McK.

"A Woman Without a Country"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "Permit me to call your attention to your recent editorial, entitled 'A Woman Without a Country,' for the purpose of clarifying the final paragraph.

From this it might appear that the condition complained of by Mrs. Das, the wife of a high-caste Hindu, namely, that a woman of American birth now forfeits her American citizenship if she marries an alien, still exists; whereas an act of Congress, approved Sept. 22, 1922, changed this condition entirely, so that since that date a woman does not change her citizenship by marriage automatically.

No doubt, however, Mrs. Das married previous to the passage of this act, and so finds herself in this anomalous position at the present time.

It certainly seems that there should be some other method of righting this wrong under the existing state of things, and that the provision by which it may be alleviated, namely, the ending of the marital relation, should find no place in the act referred to.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

The Average Man

MAJ. JOHN HAY BEITH of England, better known as the author, Ian Hay, proposes that a monument be erected to the Average Man, declared by him to be the bulwark of England's strength. Throughout history, he said in a recent speech, the nation has extracted its power from the rank and file of the people.

Major Beith merely states an old truth, but it is one that comes as a surprise to the average man because it is stated so infrequently that he forgets it. The average man is so busy fulfilling his destiny of supplying strength to his nation—all nations—that he does not bother about the matter at all, or think about it, until some writing person writes about how important he is. A number of years ago Margaret E. Sangster sang about him in verse, thus:

'Tis the average man, may God bless him!
That pilots us, still in the van,
Over land, over sea, as we travel,
Just the plain, hardy average man.

It must have been the divine plan to have the average man be the chief performer even though he is not the star. His pattern was not made common for no reason at all, but for the best of all reasons—that of service. Civilization has need for few geniuses, but it could not exist without the average man. Genius is desirable, for it illumines the way that might be dark without it. Still, the average man, without genius, could grope toward his goal and make headway, and also create a following for genius, which must perish without his support.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

Women in Legislatures

The resolution in the Assembly for the removal of the existing disqualification to the admission of women as members of the Assembly was passed after a most good-humored debate without a dissentient vote and amidst peals of applause. The prompt adoption of the resolution, as if it were quite a formal and non-controversial affair, and the rapid strides made by the Woman Suffrage movement as a whole in India are a pleasant surprise to those who have memories of the long-drawn struggle of the suffragettes in other lands.

One explanation of the difference is that we are reaping the fruits of the labors of those brave pioneers who fought for women's rights and of the brave work of women during the war who cheerfully and efficiently replaced men in sphere after sphere, when the men were summoned to the front. Besides, in most departments of life women have held their own in against men, whether it be in teaching and literature or tennis and channel swimming. Men have not the face now to oppose their claims to such a thing as using the vote or working in the legislatures. There are, indeed, a few who fear, like Sir Abdul Quayum, that "women might be more tempted to examine the budget in the Assembly than look to their home budget." Let such people console themselves with the hope that if women examine Assembly Budgets, there will be more left for the people for their family budgets.—Bombay Chronicle.

Drink Advertisements

An announcement was made in the press last week that after next March no further advertisements of intoxicating liquors would appear in Punch. We warmly congratulate Punch on its action, which is worthy of the great position Punch occupies. We are sometimes told that in the commercialized press of today there is no place for idealism. Punch's action gives the lie to this statement. The action of Punch is not a new departure in British journalism, although no paper of equal prominence has hitherto excluded alcoholic advertisements. Some years before the War the leading magazines and periodicals in the United States and Canada decided to exclude all advertisements of alcohol and patent medicines. We hope and believe that the policy of excluding advertisements of spirits and patent medicines will be adopted in the next decade in all parts of the British Empire.—The Spectator (London).

Random Ramblings

The reason for the cancellation of the citizenship of Mr. Das, namely, that he was not a "white person" within the meaning of the term, cannot be made to apply to Mrs. Das, as the mere fact of her marriage certainly did not change this.

If, however, she married since Sept. 22, 1922, she is, of course, still an American citizen without needing to make any further application to the courts. And this fact only goes to show the absurdity of the whole situation; if she married Sept. 21, 1922, she is not an American citizen; if on Sept. 23, she is! E. R. C.
Worcester, Mass.

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I am grateful for the opportunity to read the letter of your correspondent, E. R. C., of Worcester, but would submit that he has an imperfect knowledge of the laws governing the status of married women. According to Section 3 of the Cable Act (the act of Sept. 22, 1922), an American woman loses her citizenship, if she marries an alien "ineligible to citizenship." The latest interpretation of the United States Naturalization Law (by the United States Supreme Court re U. S. v. Thind, Feb. 19, 1923) classes the Hindus, as well as the Japanese and Chinese, as aliens "ineligible to citizenship" because they are neither "free white persons" nor "African by birth or nativity."

Furthermore, according to the Cable Act, if an American woman marries an alien eligible to citizenship (free white person or African), and after her marriage goes to her husband's country and resides continuously for two years, she also loses her citizenship; and if she stays out of the United States with her husband for five years continuously in any country other than that of her husband, she loses her American citizenship. Thus the Cable Act is discriminatory against American women citizens, because no American man ever loses his citizenship if he marries an alien "ineligible to citizenship."

The point that I want to make, with all the emphasis I can command, is that I and other American women who married Hindus who were naturalized as American citizens did not marry aliens ineligible to citizenship, but we married American citizens who were duly naturalized by the United States courts.

To be specific, my husband was naturalized in 1914, and was given American passports on three separate occasions, as a recognition of his American citizenship, by the United States State Department, to travel in Europe and Asia. He still holds his naturalization certificate, yet the United States State Department and the Department of Labor, by the retroactive application of the Supreme Court decision mentioned above, hold that "ab initio" my husband was never an American citizen, and that he is now an alien ineligible to citizenship. Thus I too have lost my American citizenship, and we are both stateless persons, because under the present circumstances we cannot assume any other nationality, even should we want to do so, which we do not.

We want our American citizenship back. And we feel that the United States Government has a distinct responsibility in the matter, because it has thus rendered some American-born women, as well as a number of naturalized American citizens (Hindus), who in good faith swore allegiance to the United States by giving up their former allegiance, "stateless persons."

I have found many American law makers and officials ignorant of the situation. Many Americans say "this is unjust, unconstitutional and un-American," but none apparently cares to help remedy the situation. New York, N. Y. MARY K. DAS.

What of Central Africa?

While Western civilization is deeply troubled over economic conditions in Europe, and wondering whether the old civilization there will pull itself out of its Slough of Despond, there is taking place in the heart of what we still blindly term the Dark Continent the most remarkable economic development that has occurred in a new land since the gold discovery in Australia shat-tered ancient legends of a great island in the first half of the last century. How few of us know of the name Stanley Pool, more than perhaps that it is some remote spot in the African wilds. How many of us realize that on that body of water, really an expansion of the Congo River, there are three flourishing cities that it takes no stretch of the imagination to believe will in time consolidate into some Chicago of the future, even though at present Brazzaville, on the north shore, is in French territory and the two others, Leopoldville and Kinshasa on the south shore, are Belgian.

Behind the three cities extends a marvelous hinterland of infinite resources of which it recently was written in a financial Journal of New York that "the Haut Katanga"—the upper region of the Congo—now claims first place as a producer of cobalt and radium ore and third place as regards copper and diamonds. Obviously a district that is the world's third producer of copper, even more than as a purveyor of diamonds and radium, must soon be in the forefront of industry. Add to that the fact that the region is rapidly forging to the front as a producer of gold, and no more need be said of its mineral resources. Agriculturally the land is of equal promise, but that development must be slower.

Now, the facts above stated will begin to explain why it is that France, at the very hour when she is at her wits' end financially to keep her head above water, has authorized the sale of 200,000,000 francs of bonds for the completion of a railroad from Brazzaville to the sea, some three to four hundred miles. But why this urgency? The answer is found in the experiences of the existing Belgian Congo Railway, already constructed between Leopoldville and Matadi, the seaport nearest the mouth of the Congo River. Since, as above stated, Leopoldville and Brazzaville are neighbors, just across the river at the Stanley Pool entrance, the French city has been making use of the Belgian line for her necessities, and has neglected carrying on the railway line begun some years ago from Brazzaville and headed for the Atlantic Ocean.

For a time the little Belgian line sufficed, but the tremendous Katanga boom has been such that the road is swamped with traffic that has left many entire cargoes of freight unremoved and stacked in the open for months at the Belgian port of Matadi. Belgian officials naturally wish to favor their own nationals, and France along with other nationalities, including the United States, is suffering. France must complete her railway, and Belgium must enlarge her own. There is the great "Mississippi River" of Africa, the Congo, ready to disgorge almost unbelievable natural products for the world's use. Central Africa is awake and promises to rival in its rapidity of development the progress made by America during the past half-century.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Sword and Plowshare

Of all the things that have been done to signalize the long years of friendship between Canada and the United States, the most unique will be the international plowing match on the old battlefield of Lundy's Lane in the Niagara district which will be held on Oct. 12 between farmers of Ontario and of New York State. We have celebrated the century of peace between Canada and the United States, memorials have been erected at certain points on the 4000 miles of unfortified boundary, and we have lately had good-will parties of each country visiting and being welcomed by the other. But none of these things was quite so striking as this transformation of the scene of deadly conflict into the peaceful scene of a friendly competition between men of the two countries who live by the soil.

In spirit at least, it will be the beating of swords into plowshares. The contestants on Lundy's Lane on Oct. 12 will plow under and bury more securely than ever the memory of the old struggle and its antipathies.—Manitoba Free Press.

Boston's Obsolete Transit System

which the trustees function is entirely unsatisfactory. As to the imperative need, because of increasing surface traffic problems, for this and similar improvements in Greater Boston's transit facilities, there is no doubt. At Governor Square, at the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, under and beyond which it is urged that the subway be extended the short distance west from the point at Kenmore station where it now ends, serious traffic congestion delays thousands of street railway patrons and other thousands of users of automobiles from early morning until late at night.

In Charlestown also, within the city limits, a problem only slightly less serious exists because of the encroachment of the present antiquated elevated railway structure on streets which are used as main arteries of travel by automobiles and motorbuses. Similar extensions of the subways are hopefully urged by business men and residents in other sections where changed conditions make relief for surface traffic desirable or imperative. There is no division of opinion, apparently, regarding the need which exists. Neither, it would seem, is there divergence regarding the means which should be adopted in the emergency. But the movement for relief is blocked, almost at its inception, by the announcement that those who are acting in the dual capacity of protectors of the public right and of the interests of stockholders do not feel that they are warranted in authorizing the expenditure of the money to meet the considerable cost entailed.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

The present average cost of service on Boston's street car lines paid by patrons is admitted to be nine cents. That is a high enough price, it would seem, to provide, even after paying dividends upon stock that was not at a premium before the lines were taken over by the trustees, for necessary operating expenses and for equipment of a better quality than that now utilized. It is not insisted that the net earnings of the system after allowing for fixed expenditures are sufficient to meet the cost of such subway extensions as should be authorized. But this does not justify the absolute blocking of such improvements for an indefinite period. If the trustees feel that they are without authority to proceed, the sooner action is taken to revise the method of control and operation the better.

At present, it seems, Boston has a form of state regulation and control of its street railway system which is subservient to the interests of private stockholders. It may be that the time has come for the people to decide whether to turn the properties back to the owners of the equities in them or to take them over, as they have the power to do by proper procedure. The impasse which has been reached, if the decision of the trustees is to be accepted as final, should not be permitted to continue indefinitely.